

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

SEPTEMBER 15, 1943



Albizzia Julibrissin Rosea

**Ohio and Regional Meeting at Cincinnati
Postwar Memorial Plantings
Late Summer and Fall in the Rock Garden
The Postwar Outlook**

Editorial

THE POSTWAR OUTLOOK.

Record sales have been made the past season, and most nurseries have moved as much stock as they had labor to dig and deliver. Much of this stock has come out of inventory, and planting of lining-out stock has been less than in other years because of lack of help. In considering the seasons ahead, nurserymen wonder if after the war they will be able to sell stock at high prices commensurate with the high cost it will require to produce it now.

In some phases the postwar outlook resembles that after the earlier World war. At that time there was a severe housing shortage, as now, and in the years from 1921 to 1929 there were built an average of 700,000 homes per year. The present situation is similar in that respect, and we can expect a heavy building program, requiring much planting. In addition there are the homes which have been erected on recent housing projects, on which no more than lawn seeding or sodding has been done. While the amount of plant materials used individually will be small, the aggregate should be considerable.

In addition, 21,000,000 victory gardens are reported to have been started the past spring and, even with the discouragements of drought in some sections and wet weather in others, a considerable number of these have come through with such success that several million persons have got their fingers in the soil and learned how to grow plants. They have interest in beautifying their homes with plants when the necessity for food production is less important after the war. How important these victory gardeners will be in the postwar era depends upon the encouragement we afford and the type of material we supply when they wish to plant it.

Commercial orchardists and berry growers have been compelled to limit, rather than expand, their production in current years because of the labor shortage. They will be in the market for more plants after the war. Whether they will pay the higher prices now asked for fruit trees and berry plants is the question in the minds of some nurserymen. Will not the fact that they have obtained commensurately higher prices

The Mirror of the Trade

for their fruits and their berries lead them to be satisfied to pay higher prices for the new plants they set out in postwar years?

In addition, there are many homes and private estates on which landscape nurserymen have done only the necessary work, asking customers to put off such planting as can be postponed until more labor is available. If every landscape gardener has kept record of the inquiries he has received, to make a file for later solicitation, he should have a comfortable backlog of business for the early years after the war.

Homeowners are saving their money for such expenditures, along with purchases of automobiles, radios and other items that they cannot purchase now. A recent report of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission estimated that liquid savings of \$9,900,000,000 by individuals for the first quarter of 1943 included the very spendable items of cash and deposits in banks amounting to \$4,800,000,000. Some idea of the potential buying power of funds in the hands of the public may be gained from the commission's estimate that gross savings of individuals will approximate \$45,000,000,000 this year as compared with nearly \$27,000,000,000 last year and \$6,000,000,000 in 1939.

Staggering as these figures seem, they are still more impressive when we recall that at the bottom of the depression in the 1930's the gross annual income of the nation was estimated to have fallen to \$45,000,000,000.

Under wartime production the national income has increased to unprecedented heights, far beyond any peacetime era, and the figure for 1943 for the national income is estimated to be approximately \$145,000,000,000, an increase of twenty-seven per cent over 1942.

From the foregoing it is apparent that there is certain to be a strong demand for nursery stock in common with other merchandise after the war and, furthermore, there will be an abundance of funds in the hands of the public to pay for it. The course of business at that time will depend to a large extent upon how high a degree of industrial activity is maintained after the manufacture of war materials falls off. As a matter of fact, the changeover to production of civilian goods is already being made to a moderate

extent. You are aware that the War Production Board has allotted more steel for the production of farm machinery next year. Other less important items of civilian merchandise, such as bobby pins for dressing the ladies' hair, have won similar allocations of steel from WPB. As the military forces build up supplies of one item or another to required quantities, changeover has taken place in the production of war materials, and industries engaged in this effort have for some time turned their attention to the shifts necessary when war materials will no longer be needed and civilian supplies will be in demand.

There are, as you know, tremendous shortages of automobiles, tires, radios, electric equipment of all kinds, furniture and many other items. The demand is at hand to maintain high production of these items as soon as the manufacturers can turn their equipment over for that purpose. Hence it seems likely that a high rate of industrial activity will follow immediately after the war, just as it did after the cessation of hostilities twenty-five years ago.

Not only is it in the interest of the public, of industry and of us that business activity be maintained in the immediate postwar era, but it is

[Continued on page 33.]

SAVING PAPER.

If you think the contents page opposite is not so good-looking as formerly, remember that an extra page is saved for reading matter. By this condensation, by setting the text more solidly, by using lighter-weight paper and by other changes here and there, we are able to use less paper in conformity with the order of the War Production Board, and at the same time give subscribers the same amount of reading material as before, without the necessity of curtailing circulation or limiting advertisers' use of space. New readers and new advertisers find need of the magazine because of wartime influence on their business operations, and the above-mentioned changes are made in the attempt to maintain the magazine's usefulness to new and old patrons alike in a period difficult for all. Like the manufacturers of your tooth powder and cigarettes, we hope to maintain the quality of the contents, even if the packaging shows changes.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

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Letters from Readers

COST OF APPLE SEEDLINGS.

Users of seedlings should be interested in the following tabulation showing the selling price of the top grade of apple seedlings during the past four years and the per hour average labor cost each year. These cost figures are taken from our payroll figures and represent fairly accurately the cost in all the major fruit tree seedling producing firms.

In the first column in the table, following the year, is the selling price of 1/4-inch branched apple seedlings. The second column indicates the percentage of increase in price over 1940-1941. The third column shows the average labor cost per hour, the 1944-45 figure assuming no increase over the present cost, while the final column indicates the percentage of increase over the 1940-41 average labor cost per hour.

	Sell- ing price	Per cent In- crease	Labor per hour	Per cent In- crease
1940-41	\$16.00	—	\$0.30	—
1941-42	18.00	12½	.35	16⅔
1942-43	25.00	56	.55	83
1943-44	26.00	63	.70	133⅓
1944-45	?	—	.75	150

Output per man at 75 cents per hour is not so high as it was at 30 cents, and the above figures cannot show the additional increased costs due to that phase of the situation.

You will observe the industry has absorbed the major portion of the increase each year and that in no single year has the price paid been commensurate with cost of the product. This cannot continue if the seedling growers are to stay in business. It is obvious that for the season 1944-45 the 1/4-inch branched apple should sell for not less than \$40 per thousand and other grades in their proportion.

B. R. Sturm,
Washington Nurseries.

BARTLETT TREE RESEARCH LABORATORIES.

I enjoyed and found so interesting and instructive a recent visit to the laboratories and experimental grounds of the Bartlett Tree Expert Co., Stamford, Conn., that I feel some of the readers of the American Nurseryman would like to know about it.

The experimental grounds comprise about 200 acres. A considerable portion is in woodland, part is in an old orchard and part is planted

to young trees, making this an ideal place to study tree problems.

In addition to the natural growth, the above-mentioned planting comprises an arboretum of over 800 varieties of trees and shrubs.

Some of these trees are spaced in rows and are pruned back to six to eight feet, which permits investigation without climbing a ladder. There are a number of trees growing in the experimental area from many parts of the world as well as many from other parts of this country. Hardiness and the possibility of successfully growing certain varieties not usually considered able to withstand the rigors of the northeastern climate are being tested.

The buildings include a main laboratory, the George E. Stone Laboratory, named in honor of the late Professor Stone, of the department of botany of Massachusetts State College, who was the first to organize a lecture course in tree surgery in this country, and an insectary for the study of insect problems.

The director of the laboratories is Dr. E. P. Felt, who for thirty years was entomologist of New York state and who has written and published numerous books on insects and trees. It is said that Dr. Felt frequently identifies trees and plants by the bugs he finds on them.

The arboretum and investigational work is under the charge of Dr. Stanley W. Bromley, who has made a lifelong study of trees and insects.

The Bartlett School of Tree Surgery, under the direction of Theodore H. Reuman, is located in the woods, and it is in this area that young men learn to climb, prune and do other tree work.

Among the outstanding trees on the property are a number of unusual varieties. The tree that interested me most was a chestnut tree about forty feet in height, a perfect specimen in full bloom and setting chestnuts, which are said to be as sweet as the old American chestnut, while the tree itself is resistant to the blight disease. This variety has been named the Bartlett chestnut. It is a fine tree and should be propagated. Other trees include a heartnut, a variety of walnut which is also a specimen tree, and there are hardy pecans, a chinquapin, a persimmon, papaws and other southern varieties of trees which bear either nuts or fruit.

My tour of the grounds was directed by Orville W. Spicer, presi-

dent of the Bartlett Tree Expert Co., who, with Dr. Felt, explained the work being done and the notable features of the experimental area.

The Bartlett Tree Expert Co. has within the past two years added to the spraying and tree work a landscape and construction department, and it has under way a number of government and defense projects, including camouflage work and soil-erosion control.

I am sure any nurserymen visiting the east would find an inspection of this property a most interesting experience and F. A. Bartlett, the founder of the tree company and the laboratories over thirty years ago, a fine host.

Arthur Dummett.

NEW BRITISH ORDER.

A new horticultural cropping order issued by the minister of agriculture and fisheries goes into effect in Great Britain January 1, 1944, and makes a number of changes in the control of nursery and greenhouse crops.

Prominent among the changes is the drastic reduction in permanent flower crops in greenhouses, which must be reduced from twenty-five per cent to ten per cent of the area so used in 1939. This will mean curtailment of such crops as carnations and roses.

The sowing of flower seeds outdoors to produce a flowering crop, which was prohibited in the 1942 order, may now be done within the maximum allowance of twenty-five per cent of the 1939 flower acreage, or fifty per cent of the acreage grown in 1941, if no return was made for the afore-mentioned year.

Tomatoes must be grown in greenhouses for at least six months in the year, but the grower will be allowed to choose any six consecutive months and will not be confined to the period from May to October.

The article regarding nursery stock has been redrawn to make it clear that the provisions concerning the replanting of nursery stock apply only to bona fide nurserymen. The permitted percentage attaches to the land used as a nursery and not to the nurseryman himself. The percentage remains the same, but the datum period has been advanced one year and now extends from June 1, 1940, to May 31, 1943.

The new order applies to all land used for agricultural purposes and to greenhouses situated thereon, but not to public parks, or to private gardens, allotments, greenhouses, etc., provided they are used for growing crops for private consumption only.

Ohio and Regional Meeting at Cincinnati

Although the attendance was disappointing in contrast to the excellent program of speakers arranged for both mornings and afternoons of September 9 and 10 at the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, at the combined summer meeting of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association and of region 3 of the American Association of Nurserymen, it was noteworthy that the fifty or sixty members present were constantly in the meeting room, while the women-folks and guests swelled the dinner attendance to nearly ninety.

The opening and concluding sessions were devoted principally to Ohio topics, and Melvin E. Wyant, president of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association, was in the chair, while the remaining two sessions were concerned with regional matters and the chairman was Arthur H. Hill, member of the A. A. N. executive committee for the region.

Upon the opening of the first session, after the roll call, Secretary John D. Siebenthaler reported five new active members and a comfortable financial position. He stated that orders had been received for about 20,000 copies of the sticker bearing the landscape replacement guarantee, and he urged early filing of other orders.

Then was read a short report from John W. Baringer, chief of the division of plant industry of the state department of agriculture, because of his inability to attend. Concluding this report Mr. Baringer recommended that Ohio nurserymen contact their congressmen in support of the federal bill, H. R. 1396, which would require state inspection of nursery stock distributed by federal agencies, as well as seeds, fertilizers, etc.; the bill had been passed by the last Congress but vetoed by the president. He asked that the members be tolerant of inspection services and probable delays, because only six men were available for the work, instead of nine. He gave a cheering picture as regards the Japanese beetle in Ohio, because material is available for soil treatment this fall, and the area of the federal quarantine will not be extended.

Speaking on "Shade Tree Problems in the City of Cincinnati," Harry A. Gray, horticulturist of the Cincinnati board of park commissioners, dwelt on the problem caused by the dying of the American elm in the Ohio valley from phloem ne-

crosis. So far, red oak appeared to be the favorite to make replacements in street plantings, though the silver maple was used where rapid growth was desired. The ginkgo was found good, but growth is extremely slow. The Texas red oak is being tried. The European elm may be used, but the elm tree beetle on it is a problem. Mr. Gray emphasized the need of careful study and planning, inviting suggestions from his audience, and he thought probably that species should be mixed in large plantings in future. The discussion from the floor which followed showed the interest of Ohio nurserymen in this topic.

The fruit stock supply to meet wartime demands was shown to be



Melvin E. Wyant.

extremely short by the report of Howard N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O. Scarcity of labor and unfavorable weather had combined to curtail the supply, while the heavy call last spring had caused stock to be sold up more closely than usual. He believed the apple to be the most plentiful of the tree fruits, while sour cherry, plum and quince were the shortest in supply, with sweet cherry and pear in between.

Berry plants of all kinds have largely been bought up by the mail-order firms for next season. The scarcity of red raspberry plants is acute because of a smaller acreage and poorer stands; winter injury and spring rains both reduced production. Black raspberries were layered in smaller quantities because plantings by berry specialists had been curtailed, and while there is a good stock in Ohio, the fall weather will

tell more about the quality. Blackberry root cuttings are quite short. The supplies of grape vines are good, but they are already showing the effects of the heavy demand. Boysenberries are sold up. Because quarantine 63 dampened demand for currants and gooseberries in recent years, their production fell off and they are quite scarce. Blueberries met with a particularly big demand last year, and in face of limited propagation there is a reduced supply. In general Mr. Scarff reported the heaviest demand for berry plants in twenty-five years and higher prices for all items.

After luncheon Arthur H. Hill took the chair and, after an entertaining account of his transportation difficulties in attending recent nurserymen's meetings in his capacity as executive committee member, he talked for an hour about the various aspects of governmental regulations affecting the industry and of the situation with regard to packing and shipping supplies. Probably the most acute shortage is in lumber, and every sort of substitute must be used, but kraft paper and paperboard are also among the short items. The allotment of more steel by the War Production Board for farm equipment manufacturers will probably make tools and machinery somewhat easier to obtain in 1944. Burlap is scarce, but larger shipments of new material from Calcutta may bring some relief by another season.

With such subjects well covered by Mr. Hill, Richard P. White, A. A. N. executive secretary, was able to devote a considerable time during the remainder of the afternoon to discussion of federal regulations affecting nurserymen. He dwelt briefly on various phases and made predictions as to prospects, then answered many questions from the floor most helpfully. The phases of the withholding tax concerned many, for the September 15 deadline was a few days away. The manpower problem raised many questions, and Secretary White dwelt on the orders and interpretations at Washington which favored consideration of nursery supervisors for draft deferment. However, he concluded, the final action rests in the hands of the local draft board, and appeals are few and seldom go far.

The morning session September 10 opened with reports on nursery conditions by representatives of the

five states in region 3. These reports were given by Arthur H. Hill in behalf of Miles W. Bryant, secretary of the Illinois Nurserymen's Association, who sent a letter regretting his inability to attend; Thomas S. Pinney, secretary of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association; Ollie Hobbs, for Indiana; Charles B. Greening, president of the Michigan Association of Nurserymen, and Melvin E. Wyant, president of the Ohio organization. They reiterated that demand had been heavy the past spring, and sales consequently were up, while the scarcity of labor lowered production. Only a few nurserymen were reported to have increased their spring plantings. Mr. Pinney called attention to a further influence creating shortages, that of curtailed imports of tree seeds. The most important item was mugho pine, because that could not be replaced by any other species. He thought that to some extent jack pine might be used in place of Scotch pine, ponderosa in place of Austrian pine and the white, Black Hills and blue spruces instead of Norway spruce.

Costs of production and their relation to the selling price of nursery stock were brought to the attention of the audience by Richard H. Jones, A. A. N. executive committee member from region 2. Carefully explaining the items on them, he distributed questionnaires on which members might indicate their guesses as to costs and the increase in the past two years. Such questionnaires have been distributed to nurserymen at recent meetings, and it is expected that the information which may later be compiled from them will aid in a study of the subject by the A. A. N.

In his talk on the outlook for the nursery industry after the war, F. R. Kilner, publisher of the American Nurseryman, recalled the rapid rise in demand after the earlier World war and dwelt on several important factors which would influence public buying when present hostilities close. Summary of his remarks appears on the editorial page of this issue under "The Postwar Outlook."

Harold E. Hunziker, secretary of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association, reviewed the conclusions and recommendations of himself and W. A. Natorp, president of the organization, after the compilation of questionnaires. Those interested in the detailed report prepared by Mr. Hunziker and his comments can read it in full in the August 1 issue of the American Nurseryman.

"Postwar Ideas for Landscape

Nurserymen" was the subject of a paper read by Dr. L. C. Chadwick, Ohio State University. His remarks concerned themselves considerably with labor, including the rehabilitation of war veterans, the training of men so that they may produce adequately at the high wage levels expected and the possibility of research being undertaken by individual enterprises. He thought that the design of the house of the future might necessitate changes in the types and methods of using plant materials, requiring thought not only on the part of designers, but also on the part of those who produce the stock to be planted. He referred to types of service and maintenance work undertaken by nurserymen in order to carry a larger year-around staff, as



Arthur H. Hill.

well as to promote a better and closer consumer contact, which he thought would be a future essential.

"Postwar Memorial Plantings" was the subject of a paper dictated by W. A. Natorp, president of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association, not yet out of the hospital after his appendectomy, which was read by Louis E. Hillenmeyer, Lexington, Ky., who with Mr. Natorp and Clarence Price, of Towson, Md., compose a special committee on this subject recently appointed as a part of the A. A. N. marketing and development committee. Because of the importance of this subject, Mr. Natorp's paper is printed in full on another page. Mr. Hillenmeyer pointed out the possibilities of postwar memorial plantings as an earnest endeavor on the part of nurserymen to provide more beautiful and lasting war memorials than followed the conflict a quarter-century ago. Three

plans of proposed parks had been prepared by the W. A. Natorp organization, and Mr. Hillenmeyer pointed out their features to the audience.

Concrete information on the postwar outlook for highway plantings and state parks had been gathered by J. Howard Burton with respect to Ohio operations. In the five years of 1938 to 1942, he said Ohio had spent \$500,000 in landscape planting, which amounted to between three and five per cent of the highway appropriations. Neighboring states spent similar amounts, he said. While present operations are limited to seeding and sodding, for erosion control, plans are being made by highway departments for resumption of planting after the war. The Ohio legislature at its last session appointed a commission on state park and highway projects, and Mr. Burton suggested the appointment of a committee to keep in touch with the commission, as well as with a committee recently appointed to codify the roadside laws of the states. He thought that the plans to double the roadside parks in Ohio, under the conservation department and the archaeological society deserved consideration, as probably considerable nursery material will be needed.

Tom Kyle read a short statement by W. A. Natorp recommending that a committee be appointed to contact the director of highways or the governor in order to obtain simplification of specifications and to promote better plantings through more practical disposition of the plant materials. This matter was left to the executive committee.

Closing hours for retail establishments was the subject of final discussion, led by Walter Burwell, and his comments and those of other members of the floor indicated that, as a practical matter, week-day hours had to be limited and Sunday hours either restricted or eliminated in order to give experienced workmen the needed rest to obtain labor efficiency. Sunday closing is becoming quite generally practiced to discourage picnickers and casual visitors, though appointments are made with customers.

Frank Turner reported for the membership committee that the Ohio association now consisted of seventy-six active members, out of a total of 106, of which forty-seven are A. A. N. members. In preparation for adjournment, President Wyant gave credit to W. A. Natorp, Tom Medlyn and Carl Kern for the excellent arrangements in behalf of the

[Continued on page 7.]

Postwar Memorial Plantings

By W. A. Natorp

There is no doubt that at the conclusion of this world conflict every village, city, county or state will wish to do something to remember the boys.

Enthusiasm will be high, money will be plentiful, and I have been told by various people living in large cities they have no doubt that large sums will be collected and spent for such projects.

At the conclusion of the first World war, many large and elaborate memorials were built. Many small towns and communities planted trees along memorial highways. In checking over the many pros and cons, I have come to the following conclusion: There is not a town or small city in this country of ours that could not use and be benefited by a small park regardless of how much open space there may be in each community. Many park departments, cities and towns are now possessors of property which they have been unable to develop because of lack of funds. Towns and cities not so fortunate may have to purchase property for a memorial park.

A memorial park or planting may consist of various parks for definite purposes. For instance, a park consisting of shade trees, walks and many benches, including shelter, and having a central feature of a display of the names of boys who have been in service, could be named a park of quietude. Trees should be of a permanent nature to last for generations to come. The layout should be simple, walks should be wide, preferably black top, and benches should be massive and comfortable. A large body of quiet water would be desirable. The park should be easily accessible to the center of population. Bird houses and feeders should be installed in great quantities. Planting should consist of long-living plants, coniferous and deciduous. In addition to the above features, which of course, should be the most important, a park that would benefit the present generation may be placed adjacent to or made a part of this development. This part of the park could consist of rose and flower gardens and playgrounds, including wading pools for kiddies, tennis courts, swimming pools and possibly small athletic fields. (There is a need for such fields in almost any community.)

In addition to the above-men-

tioned facilities, there is the possibility that if the land areas selected are large enough, they could be used for a natural woodland development. Such parks could include woodland walks, benches and picnic areas. If the majority of native trees were labeled, it would be a great help to the schools in the teaching of nature study.

The building of memorial parks is economically sound, as we should like to get as many men back to work as quickly as possible and most work in these parks would be carried out by local hand labor.

While the planting of memorial highways is better than nothing, it



W. A. Natorp.

should be discouraged for the following reasons: It has not proved satisfactory to name a tree for each boy who has fallen in his country's service because some boys may die five or ten years later from some war injury and they would be forgotten in such a planting, which is not very pleasant for their families. Also trees along highways are often damaged by automobiles and street widenings.

It would be advisable and practical if a national committee could prepare specifications and regulations by which local groups would be guided—to avoid many mistakes and make this job admired by many generations. Each plan or project may

be designed locally, but the design and specifications should be carefully examined and approved by a state or national committee.

The American Legion, being nationally and locally represented, may be a good group to sponsor such memorials. The groups should ask for the cooperation of locally prominent citizens and service and garden clubs.

One thing of paramount importance in any development of parks is that provision must be made for maintenance. At the time these parks are conceived, it would not be difficult to add a small percentage to the tax bill to take care of such a park. Or where there are existing park boards, an additional levy may be easily asked for and gotten at that time.

The American Association of Nurserymen, as a subcommittee for market development, has appointed the following committee to work out a program: Clarence Price, Towson, Md.; Louis Hillenmeyer, Lexington, Ky., and William Natorp, Cincinnati, O., chairman. This committee is to study all angles and would be glad to receive any constructive advice and criticism.

MEETINGS AT CINCINNATI.

[Continued from page 6.]

Cincinnati Landscape Association, which had provided an informal get-together on the evening of September 8, enjoyed by some of the men, and the pleasant dinner meeting September 9, when there were no speeches, but diverting entertainment provided by an accordion player, who sang ditties about some of the guests.

Notes.

Since youthful sons cannot accompany their fathers to conventions, the daughters are taking their places. Nadine Wyant was the helpful companion of President Melvin Wyant, while Nancy Siebenthaler was the same for her father, Clarence. Linda Kyle, 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kyle, was entertaining.

Paul Offenber, Sr., Columbus, O., proudly displayed his bride of four months.

Frank Donovan, eastern representative of A. McGill & Son, Fairview, Ore., revealed that he had changed

his address from Mentor, O., to Chicago, Ill., because he had been married August 21 to Miss Bernice Becker, an event expected for some time by his friends.

An invitation to see seed-cleaning in progress at the quarters of the J. Charles McCullough Seed Co., Cincinnati, was issued by H. T. McCullough and enjoyed by some of the guests.

An official telegram of greetings and good wishes was sent, upon vote, to W. A. Natorp, who at the time of the meeting was still at the hospital, leaving it for his home on the evening of September 10.

THREE STATES SELL TAGS.

The reduction of burdensome state regulations in the half-dozen years of work by the A. A. N. trade barriers committee, under Lee McClain, is apparent when one realizes that now but three states require the use of their tags on shipments entering their territory, Arkansas, Florida and West Virginia.

There is no fee required by Arkansas, but the tags or stickers cost \$1 for fifty. There is no filing fee required in Florida, but the numbered tags are sold on a sliding scale, the minimum being twenty-five tags for 75 cents. Florida still requires the duplicate invoice. In West Virginia there is a filing fee of \$15 plus \$1 for fifty permit tags.

VICTORY GARDEN PHOTOS.

Desiring to give recognition to those who have planted successful victory gardens the past season, and at the same time to encourage others who have not cooperated in this vital food program to do their part next year, the National Victory Garden Institute is seeking photographs of victory gardens for the purpose of selecting the national winner. Prizes are offered as follows: First, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10. In addition, the Institute will pay \$5 for each entry which it considers worthy to be included in its collection.

Photographs submitted must be at least 4x5 inches in size; glossy prints are preferred. These need not be the work of a professional photographer. Any type of garden may be submitted.

Entries must be received no later than November 15 and should be addressed to Andrew S. Wing, secretary-manager, National Victory Garden Institute, 598 Madison avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

In the Country's Service

PETER CASSINELLI, JR., son of the Cincinnati nurseryman, left the Great Lakes naval training station, Lake Bluff, Ill., September 7, for active service, destination unknown.

WHEN it was arranged for a Red Cross agent to transport his automobile to the coast, Lieut. George H. Kern wrote his father to be sure to toss a nursery spade and shovel in the trunk, so that he could do some landscaping about the barren officers' quarters at the naval air station at Whidbey island, Wash., where he is an instructor at an aerial gunnery school.

LIEUT. L. A. DEAN, partner in the Arp Nursery Co., Tyler, Tex., is now overseas with the 1st Bn., Hq. Co., 156th Inf., A. P. O. 507, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y. Pvt. Sam Clark Kidd, also a partner, is with the 308th Training Group, Barracks 288, Wichita Falls, Tex.

HAROLD CLEGG, who sold the Varsity Landscape Service, La Fayette, Ind., when he entered the army about a year ago, is engaged with supplies and purchasing at the navy W.T.S. flight school at the Purdue airport.

SGT. HENRY M. LAMBERT, of the Lambert Landscape Co., Shreveport, La., and Dallas, Tex., was injured August 4 by a powder explosion from spontaneous combustion at Lake Erie proving grounds, Fort Clinton, O., where he is in the hospital. Several members of the family flew up to be with him immediately after the accident. He was badly burned on the legs, arms and chest, but is expected to make satisfactory recovery after several months in the hospital.

THE Kallay Bros. Co., Painesville, O., has an imposing list of boys in service, including Paul G. Kallay, Jr., first assistant engineer on Liberty boat Zachary Taylor; Pvt. Edward K. Kallay, with AMG in Europe; Pfc. Charles Kallay, marine corps, Cuba; Sgt. James Kallay, M.P., army, Nashville, Tenn.; Pvt. Theodore Kallay, army engineers, overseas; Pvt. Windsor Kallay, army engineers, Kiska island; Pvt. Charles Kallay, marine corps, Guadalcanal; Joseph Kallay, radio operator in navy, overseas; Pvt. Henry G. Peck, air force hospital corps, North Carolina; and Pvt. Frank Soke, 37th Ohio Division, in south Pacific.

JAMES H. TAYLOR, eldest son of R. B. Taylor, Greer, S. C., is in the navy, in little boat training at Camp Fort Pierce, Fla.

LIEUT. OTTO E. SCHERZ, son of Philip Scherz, of the Scherz Nursery, San Angelo, Tex., is now stationed at Lawton, Okla.

LIEUT. HUGH WOLFE, of Wolfe's Nurseries, Stephenville, Tex., is with the aviation cadet board at Charleston, W. Va.

LIEUT. ARNO W. KURTH, formerly of Beaumont, Tex., is with the 932nd Aviation Regt. Engrs., Eglen Field, Fla.

SGT. GEORGE BLUSH, formerly with the Varsity Landscape Service, La Fayette, Ind., and Lieut. Runelle Ellis, A.N.C., were married at Fort Benning, Ga., July 6. Sergeant Blush has been with the detachment medical department of the station hospital at Fort Benning for some months.

CAPT. CAMERON E. VERHALEN, son of Ray P. Verhalen, of the Verhalen Nursery Co., Scottsville, Tex., is with the army air corps at Hanford, Cal. His brother, Jack Verhalen, is an ensign in the naval air corps at Sanford, Fla.

IN attendance at the Southern Nurserymen's Association meeting was Charles Jones, for ten years with the Monroe Nursery & Landscape Co., Atlanta, Ga., and now a machinist in the naval aviation corps, petty officer third class.

CAPT. JOHN F. VARNELL, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Easterly, Cleveland, Tenn., received a recent visit from them at Fort Devens, near Boston, Mass., where he is personnel officer in the ordnance department. They made a trip through New England just before attending the convention of the Southeastern Nurserymen's Association, where Mr. Easterly was honored as its only surviving charter member. He has completed fifty-eight years in the nursery business.

ANY NEWS?

If you like to read the news notes about other firms in the field, nurserymen and their families, or members of their staffs, why not send in such items yourself?

There is special interest in the column about the boys "In the Country's Service." Can you contribute to it?

Editor.

Late Summer and Fall in Rock Garden

By C. W. Wood

Last spring we devoted some space to the flowers of that season; now we shall give our attention to the plants that bloom in late summer and autumn, using the space this issue for rock garden plants and following with the border subjects.

It is not necessary to say that for every three or four plants with spring-blooming habits it hurries us to find one that has selected fall for its season of glory. All who garden have noticed this and have added their complaints to those which have accumulated during the years. Despite all these complaints, which lead one to think that a search for fall color is foredoomed to failure, there is much really good material ready to answer our call. It will be the purpose of these notes to mention a few plants of that class.

We do not expect to find much of consequence, except carnations, in the pink family, and consequently we are not disappointed at the paucity of color there. But it does not mean that there is none. For instance, *Dianthus gallicus*, which gave us a great splurge of color (rose-pink) in June, should continue to bloom until hard frosts discourage it. It is true, of course, that it lacks the exuberance in September and October which it had in June, but it still gives freely of its intensely fragrant flowers right up to frost and will put on an even better performance if it has not been allowed to produce seeds. Several other pinks, including *D. deltoides*, many forms of *D. plumarius*, *D. seguieri* and some forms of the *D. monspessulanus* group, including the type and *D. squarrosus*, will ordinarily give recurrent bloom to the frost line if they are kept sheared.

A cousin of the pinks, *Silene schafta*, is a well known fall bloomer whose reputation has been dimmed by the remarks which have appeared in print and been passed from gardener to gardener about its objectionable color. It has always been my opinion that we cannot be too critical of such matters, especially when considering summer and fall bloomers. We may be permitted to look at June flowers with a more critical eye, but when we reach August and September, anything that gives us color that is not really objectionable should be embraced with joy. Then, too, this catchfly is such an accommodating creature

that anyone can succeed with it in a sunny well drained spot, and its succession of deep pink flowers on 6-inch stems in late summer is a good reward for that little bother.

Most inulas are coarse, being more like a perennial sunflower than anything else; as a consequence, gardeners are not enthusiastic about anything with inula attached to it. But not many rock gardeners can resist *I. ensifolia* when they see it in bloom in August and September. It is a joyous little thing, quaint to some beholders in its yellow sunflowers on 6 to 8-inch stems, but certainly a worthy subject for a sunny or lightly shaded spot in the rockery. Among other yellow flowers which may ordinarily be depended upon to give color to the summer and autumn scene, the St. John's-worts or hypericums, come to mind. Most of the kinds grown here in north Michigan have flowered a little too early (June and July) to come under our present title, but still there are a number which have the ingratiating habit of continuing their performance well into autumn. Of the latter, the creeping *H. calycinum*, the little shrubby *H. coris* and *H. repens* are especially valuable. The first two, being generally available in this country, should interest all growers who are looking for fall-blooming material. A word of caution about the tenderness of hypericums: A large majority of the kinds come from warmer parts than northern United States; so it is always the part of wisdom to look upon them as being on the tender side until they prove themselves otherwise. The two recommended in these notes are hardy in my garden and probably will be in other sections of equally severe winters if they are given a protected spot or are assured of a blanket of snow. All hypericums come readily from seeds, and the two mentioned may be divided.

Although my garden is much too dry for *Trollius laxus*, I have been watching it for years in the garden of a friend and have been pleasantly surprised to see that, despite its reputation of blooming in June and early July, it nearly always puts on a performance in autumn. Even without fall flowering, this is a valuable plant for bogs or other wet places; in fact, I have often seen it growing naturally along the edges of northern trout streams with its roots in the

sluggish water of bayous. Like the seeds of other *trollius*, the seeds of *T. laxus* should be planted outdoors in autumn to secure frost action on their hard coats. I should add that the plant grows naturally in dense shade as well as in full sun so long as it has its feet in water. I had a white-flowered form of it from the late D. M. Andrews which was even more beautiful than the yellow of the type.

Another yellow flower of autumn (also of spring and throughout the intervening months, if the weather is not too dry) is the native *Chrysogonum virginianum*. It is amazing that a plant with such a long-blooming habit, which, although not actually spectacular in its bright yellow daisies, is so easily accommodated in a leafy soil in shade, should have escaped the notice of gardeners in its native land. I suspect that neighborhood growers would find it useful property to sell to autumn visitors. The plant comes readily from fall-sown seeds and may also be divided. It is a fine ornament, I have found, for shaded or partly shaded places where a 6-inch plant is indicated.

If it were not for our unfriendly climate, we could look to gentians for our autumn blues; as matters stand with a race of plants which "do not know themselves what they want," we have to leave them to the specialists (incidentally, if you have ardent alpinists among your customers, it will surely pay you to investigate the gentians) and turn elsewhere. And where else could we turn with the assurance of finding something so soul-satisfying as in *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*? The name is a handicap, to be sure, for few gardeners could, if they wanted to, pronounce or remember it. But the performance of the plant, when it covers its spreading growths with bright blue blooms over the autumn-colored (crimson at the time of flowering) foliage, makes it an attractive plant. This is one of autumn's most glorious offerings to the rock gardener, willing in any well drained spot in either shade or part shade, or in sun in the cooler sections, and hardy after becoming established. We find it well, though, to give it a situation here where the snow lies deep over it during winter. Propagate it from seeds or by division.

The hardy geraniums and their

cousins, the erodiums, hold much more for our present purpose than is generally supposed. For instance, two little crane's-bills, *Geranium argenteum* and *G. cinereum*, although spoken of as being June bloomers, nearly always give us some color during the summer and, with the coming of the cool moist days of autumn, are generally all aflutter with excitement. And a hybrid, *G. Russell Prichard*, seems never to tire of well doing. It comes into bloom here at the usual hardy geranium time in late spring and continues until autumn an uninterrupted production of deep rose-colored flowers—not magenta, as rose-colored often means, but a lively shade of deep pink that is attractive alone or with most associates. I have it in full sun in our ordinary light rock garden soil, where it appears to be perfectly contented. It is, I suspect from its behavior so far, a plant of wide appeal.

Erodiums, like geraniums, are conspicuous by their absence from most nurseries. That is no doubt caused by their absence from most seed lists, and when seeds are available, it is generally in limited quantities. It is a job to save sufficient seeds in the nursery for ordinary increase; so that may account for their scarcity. It has been my practice over the years to search for seeds, no matter how small the quantity, for a start in any kind and then depend upon vegetative reproduction, division in the spreading kinds, like *lancastricense*, and cuttings in the others. Cuttings in most kinds are best made in early spring, by rubbing off the little tufts with a heel of the old wood attached. In looking for erodiums to give fall color, make a special search for the silver-leaved, sulphur-flowered *E. chrysanthum* (one of the loveliest of rock plants) and the pink-flowered, Greek, *E. guicciardi*.

A trip around the garden between paragraphs reminds me that *Campanula rotundifolia* should have a place in our present enumeration. There is so much variation in the different forms of *rotundifolia* that it will take many trials to sort out the ones which habitually carry their flower production into the autumn months. I cannot help you there much, for these forms seem not to have been segregated. Yet it is a fact that almost every packet of seeds sown produces a plant or two with that ingratiating habit. And these may be endlessly reproduced from cuttings in spring. If you have the time to try your skill at the plant-breeding business, I know of nothing

more satisfying than the common harebell.

There is a little Grecian plant, *Pterocarpus parnassi* (*Scabiosa pterocarpa* of older botanists and of some lists), for which I have formed a great affection; yet I hesitate, because of its poor behavior in the trials of some of my correspondents, to include it in these notes. Here in northern Michigan it does splendidly on high spots in the rockery, spreading its pleasing mounds of gray and breaking into eruptions of pale pinkish-lavender pincushions any time or often all the time from June until frost. It is hardy here for a Grecian and seems to ask no more than perfect drainage, little fertility and sunshine. It divides easily and grows readily from seeds or cuttings in spring.

It would not be necessary to mention sedums except as a matter of record if it were not for the fact that few gardeners show that they know how to use them for good landscape effects. Take the two, *S. sieboldi* and *S. spectabile*, of greatest value in the fall garden, for instance. Either one, used singly or in small groups, makes little impression on the whole picture unless it is to give a spotted effect; on the other hand, used in

broad masses, as *S. spectabile* in rich soil in part shade or *S. sieboldi* in equal numbers to clothe a sunny slope or ledge in the rock garden, they can be among the most admired plants in the fall garden.

It has been on my mind for some time to say a good word for a common European weed, *Potentilla alba*, but the occasion has not presented itself until now in connection with fall flowers. It is true that this cheerful little weed, a close relative of the strawberry and known as the barren strawberry to the country people of Europe, commences to bloom in spring, but it also puts on a nonstop exhibition, continuing until snow puts it to sleep. It is not of the elect, of course, but it is good to have around when the garden year is drawing to a close.

I see that I shall have to dismiss a few worthy subjects by mere mention if we are to get one annual, *Incarvillea variabilis*, in these notes. Many of the poppies, including the Iceland and the alpine, can be depended upon to supply fall color, if they have been restrained from producing seeds earlier. The little yellow fumitory, *Corydalis lutea*, will, if it has been allowed to self-sow as it can, be lighting up fall's dull days

Use It Every Market Day



with its pretty flowers. *Tunica saxifraga* and *Asperula cynanchica* may also be depended upon to give their bit of color to the declining year. Others, such as the fall crocuses, monkey flowers, evening primroses and still others which do not now come to mind, also await one's search, but for these we do not have space at this time if the annual mentioned before is to receive attention.

The annual that I have had in mind in this connection is one of the so-called hardy gloxinias, *Incarvillea variabilis*, though in this case it is not hardy. As a matter of fact, no *incarvillea* that I know is perfectly hardy this far north, but *variabilis* comes so quickly into flower that it may be treated as an annual of long-flowering habit. Its length of blooming depends largely upon when the seeds are started into growth. If I start them indoors in March, they commence to flower in early June, and if I wait until the soil can be worked outdoors, they hold off until July; in either case, they continue until hard frosts. Their offerings are typical *incarvillea* trumpets, close to two inches long and an inch or more across. As the plant grows here, the variation in flower color is scarcely what one would expect from the specific name, though white, cream, pink and lavender-pink have been noted. The stems, clothed in finely cut leaves, grow up to twenty inches high here, fitting it for rock garden as well as border decoration. It is a good plant for the neighborhood grower to offer in pots for spring sales, according to my experience. And it should give its purchaser perfect satisfaction, because, in addition to a long-blooming season, it is easily satisfied in almost any sunny situation.

AWARD TO HENRY HICKS.

Henry Hicks, of Hicks' Nurseries, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., personally received the Johnny Appleseed award at the luncheon meeting of the Men's Garden Club of New York, August 5. The award was voted him by the Men's Garden Club of America some months ago. It is given each year by the national organization to one or two men who have rendered outstanding service to horticulture.

The award received its name from the pioneer who was responsible for the planting of many of the old apple trees in the midwest over a century ago. Dr. B. S. Pickett, of Iowa State College, a guest at the meeting, gave some account of his research in re-

gard to Johnny Appleseed, who was revealed more of a shrewd nurseryman than the legendary peddler he has been assumed to be.

E. L. D. Seymour, who made the presentation of the award, briefly outlined Mr. Hicks' long career, from his graduation from Cornell University in 1892 and his subsequent taking charge of the Hicks' Nurseries, founded in 1853. As a specialist in big tree moving and as a true plantsman of wide interests, Henry Hicks has become known to a wide circle of his fellow nurserymen.

LOUIS F. DINTELMAN.

Truly one of the pioneers among Illinois nurserymen and members of the American Association of Nurserymen, to which he still belongs, Louis F. Dintelman continues active



Louis F. Dintelman.

as a producer of peony blooms, cutting 70,000 last season for St. Louis and local florists. Other old-timers—probably ten or twenty years his junior—enjoy a visit when they stop at his home at Belleville, Ill.

When he was an infant his parents took up residence March 1, 1865, on the farm where his nursery is located. Outside of farming, his earliest interest was in beekeeping. Then fruits took his attention, and a barrel of his Winesap apples was taken by the Illinois commission to the Paris exposition, where it was awarded a medal and diploma. For the St. Louis exposition he planted a 4-acre tract of gladioli for Arthur Cowee, Berlin, N. Y., and shipped the spikes to the Horticultural building daily by express, for motor trucks were not running in 1904. Then five acres of peonies were added, as well as a larger planting of general nursery stock. He

is still absorbed in his peonies, and the variety shown with him in the accompanying illustration is *L. Van Leuwen*.

BEACH PLUM AWARD GOES TO WILFRED WHEELER.

The Arnold arboretum of Harvard University has awarded the James R. Jewett prize of \$100 to Wilfred Wheeler, Hatchville, Mass., in recognition of his outstanding work with the native beach plum. This is the third consecutive year this prize has been awarded.

In 1940, Dr. James R. Jewett, of Cambridge, emeritus professor of Arabic at Harvard University, presented the Arnold arboretum with a capital sum, the income of which was to be used for two prizes to be awarded to individuals who make significant contributions to the improvement of our native beach plum or who, through the development of beach plum products, may have made contributions of social significance. The first prize was to be known as the James R. Jewett prize, and the second prize—which was not awarded this year—the Viemo T. Johnson prize.

Mr. Wheeler is a farmer and nurseryman, who for many years has been growing vegetables and nursery crops on Cape Cod. He was among the first to show interest in the possibilities of the beach plum. He has observed thousands of different plants in their native habitats all along the seacoast, and from these has selected a number of strains because of their better fruits.

IN the August issue of the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, a signed editorial by Robert Pyle proposes that, since the Garden already has a splendid rose garden, an endowment be set up there that shall provide periodically for a scholarship for the advanced study of roses, the scholarship to be competed for by qualified candidates.

The Order of the British Empire was recently conferred by the king on Frank Skinner, Dropmore, Manitoba, whose achievements in collecting, breeding and introducing hardy plants for the north had already brought to him the honorary diploma of the Manitoba Agricultural College, the first Stevenson gold medal of the Manitoba Horticultural Society, the Cory silver cup of the Royal Horticultural Society and the bronze medal of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society.



Charlie Chestnut



Items of Personal Interest

Dear Mr. Editor: I guess you know as well as anybody that it is the personal items of interest among the members which makes good reading in the paper. It's not that there aint stuff going on, but the trouble is the members either think it probably dont amount to nothing or else they dont know how to go about writing it up for the paper.

That is why I am making up a sample series of news notes about different members here in Riverbend and other out of the way places. Some of the items is the real McCoy, I mean they are about stuff that is really news, and some is phony, or I might say, fictitious items just put in to give a idea to the other members what to send in from their own doings.

Here is the first one to show what I mean. The genial prop. of the Riverbend Nursery (Note: When writing stuff for the paper the members will have to follow the rules, like in this case everybody knows that Emil is about as genial as a nurseryman with the lumbago digging barberry with his bare hands. But when it's in the paper they always say the popular or prominent so and so, and if it is a woman she is always beautiful or wealthy or an heiress even if her old man is only the ice man. End of Note) To continue, the genial prop. of the Riverbend Nursery writes in for advice. Things are in a bad way he claims. This last spring he offered to let the landscapers dig their own stuff, but it didn't work out. The weeds was so high in the nursery the landscapers couldn't find the brush, so had to go home empty handed. Emil would like to hear from some of the other members on how to handle this situation.

Jake, the prominent head of the F and M Nursery, was in for a lot of kidding from fellow members of the Riverbend Civic Club. At the last meeting, some of the boys started to take up a collection to get Jake a seeing eye dog. It seems Jake is helping out the war effort and at the same time trying to qualify for a C card by raising bees at the nursery. All went well until last week when Jake tried to take off his crop without putting on his regular outfit. Jake was stung fore and aft and his face swelled up and closed both eyes, so he looked like a horse had trampled on it. From now on

Jake is going to stick exclusive to the nursery business.

Most of the members has received the season's first want list from the nationally known John Bushbottom. As usual John has outdone himself in getting up the most complete want list in the trade. What John dont want just wasnt ever heard of in the nursery business. He wants everything in a big way; in fact, he is the wantigest one among all the members. John claims he gets out the longest want list in the trade and he will defy anybody to beat him. Let us hear from some of the other members on this subject. Only once did he ever get tripped up on it. One time Henry Elderberry asked John to quote on some Royal Prince Albert Apples. That was just a phony name that Henry made up, but John had it listed all winter in his want list until somebody put the laugh on him at the convention.

J. J. Jonathan, or Jumpy Jesse as he is familiarly known to the members in Ohio, is at swords points with his ration board. Jumpy has got a good point with the board and he has got figures to prove it. Jumpy used to be a great one for making rock gardens and fish ponds back in the days when that was going good. He put in several ponds out in back of the packing shed where he raised

goldfish. For several years now the frogs have taken over until Jesse has got himself quite a batch of frogs. Since the meat shortage Jumpy has been claiming he is a big time frog farmer and that he is entitled to a C card. He will sell you one pair of frogs which will lay 30,000 eggs a year and each egg will grow into a frog which will also lay 30,000 eggs. According to Jumpy's figures the ration board should give him a C card so he can help the shortage of meat. The trouble is Jumpy never went past a freshman in high school and he got bogged down with his figures. It takes a course in college trigonometry to tell how many frogs you will have at the end of a year.

Mr. Cy Press, old time apple grower from Arkansas, has got in a big snarl with the Washington D. C. Office. It seems that the members in Cy's district seen fit to appoint him a delegate to the convention which was to be in New Orleans. They told Cy last fall, so he was all ready when July come around this summer. Away he went as big as life on the day coach bound for New Orleans and it wasn't until he seen one of the members down there that he found out there wasnt any convention. Cy is pretty sore about it, and he is threatening to sue the Washington D. C. Fund for \$22.80 which he spent on the trip down.

From over in Michigan comes an item about the famous Burger Bros., Ham and Lim. During the depression they run up a big trade on serving hamburgers at their stand. They run



1 MILLION CANADIAN HEMLOCK

3-year, 4 to 8 ins., \$13.00 per 1000

Finest Stock in the Country—Write Today for Complete Stock List

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JUNIPER GLAUCA HETZI

A spreading-type evergreen, decidedly blue, rapid in growth, and stands shearing well, making fine heavy stock.

It closely resembles Pfitzeriana, but has the advantages of the blue-colored foliage and is somewhat more rapid and denser in growth. It makes up more readily as a staked spreader and is much more easily propagated by cuttings.

In 32 years of full line production and heavy propagation this is the only new evergreen we have really propagated in quantity. We feel that it will be worthy of our customers' confidence and will make a profitable item.

Under date of June 11, 1942, we sent a letter to those having purchased liners suggesting that these be staked to 12 or 15 inches and that it could readily be staked higher for a staked spreader. It does make a fine staked spreader. However, one more year's experience prompts us to tell you that we were somewhat in error, for the plants headed down to 6 inches and kept cut close until they had a good crown developed into better specimens in less time.

Our block of 4 yr. TT material now runs 15 to 30 inches in width, is well filled and mostly 15 to 18 inches in height. The fine blue coloring has been outstanding in this large block, and we feel that the nurseryman who has not stocked it has really missed a good item.

Our supply of propagated liners is now adequate to take care of quantity orders.

POLICY: It is our desire to get this evergreen widely distributed throughout the trade and to serve as a source of lining-out stock for the next few years. We have priced it reasonably and will endeavor to hold this price constant until affected by outside propagation. Not patented.

			Per 100	Per 1000
40,000	1 yr. T	6 to 9 ins.	\$17.50	\$160.00
28,000	2 yr. T	10 to 15 ins.	25.00	230.00
	B&B	15 to 18 ins.	\$15.00	\$135.00
	B&B	18 to 24 ins.	18.00	160.00
	B&B	2 to 2½ ft.	22.50	195.00

Write for our general list of liners and B&B materials.

FAIRVIEW EVERGREEN NURSERIES

F. C. HETZ & SONS,
Proprs.

Fairview, Erie Co., Pa.

down pretty low on nursery stock. Now they cant get hamburger and they are going to close up unless they can find somebody to trust them for a car of mixed stuff for their stand next spring. Any of the members that wants to take a long chance should get in touch with the boys.

June Niper, socially prominent Glad specialist from Wisconsin, is selling out. She has been keeping a man for several years, but he has gone into defense work and now gets \$140.00 per week. June has hired out to keep house for him and now has more money than she has had in years. She says it beats the nursery business and she advises all nurserymen to do the same.

From Penna. comes an item from Horace Chestnut, widely known mail order nurseryman. What are the members going to do about prices for the coming year is the big thing according to Horace. He is in favor of everybody writing their congressmen, the congressmen should be told plenty in strong language, is the way Horace feels about it, and he would like to have the ideas of some of the other members.

Mr. Emil Schun, eminent state entomologist of one of our western states, is in a dither. Things have come to a bad way in his state. The

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA and JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM

3/16-inch caliper for understocks—also quantities of larger transplants.

EVERGREEN GRAFTS

A splendid variety assortment of one-year field-grown grafts as well as first year grafts. We solicit your inquiries.

LAKE'S SHENANDOAH NURSERIES

Shenandoah 2, Iowa

bugs are getting so foxy out there they wont put up with ordinary spray. They demand arsenate of lead with peppermint flavor, and black leaf 40 they wont touch except with a dash of bitters. He says there is bugs now that the professors never heard of when he went to school, so he is about ready to call the whole thing off. The members should drop him a line with a word of wisdom if possible to get his mind off his work.

Perc Lee, the weed commissioner here in our county, is on the outs with Emil. Emil had him fooled for three years, but not no more. Perc is an ex-barkeeper and aint too well posted on weeds except for Russian Thistle. Emil kept telling Perc he was growing herbs for the drug trade

and all the foul weeds he was beefing about was herbs. Perc took a sample of one the other day that turned out to be marijuana, so now Emil is behind the 8 ball.

Mrs. Bess Wood, beautiful and wealthy nurserywoman from North Dakota, has gone in for raising chickens. She has some good ideas to pass on to the other members. Bess says meat is so scarce up there that chickens is around two and three dollars a head. In fact, the chicken people practically make their own proposition. Mrs. Wood is long on osage orange, so she makes each chicken customer take a pair of osage oranges, and when she runs out of that she is going to work off a block of overgrown buckthorn, one pound chicken one buckthorn, two pound

chicken two buckthorn, etc., etc. It's the old premium idea in reverse. It's a funny world. Bess says during the depression she used to give a dozen eggs with a spiraea, but now she is sitting pretty and she passes the idea on to the members for whatever it is worth.

Emil had a little piece of hard luck the other day with one of the government bids. He filled out 12 pages of stuff in quadruplicate on account of 900 honeysuckle which was on the list. He had everything in the nursery except 400 pink rhubarb, so he quoted on that too. You guessed it. The only item he got was the rhubarb, and now he finds it will cost him 4 cents more per plant than he quoted. Emil says it was never that way when the Republicans was in office, and he is going to take it up with the Wash. D. C. office, and if he dont get action, he will go right to the pres. of the convention. The members are allowing themselves to be pushed around too much and he is not going to stand for it without a fight. He does not state what he is going to fight about, but as the members well know, Emil enjoys a fight as well as the next one.

The F and M Nursery of Riverbend, Ill., is taking out papers for a new patented weeping raspberry. According to Jake he never seen anything like the way that plant just comes up and falls over with most of the branches laying on the ground. John Bushbottom seen it this summer and his comments are included for the benefit of the members. John says he don't see no reason why Jake cant get a patent, but that there aint no law that will compel people to buy it. Them remarks of John's is just sour grapes according to Jake. John is just sore because he didn't find it. Time will tell if the F and M weeping raspberry turns out to revolutionize the small fruit business, as Jake claims.

Limpy Lawson, widely known member from Florida, has had his troubles this past year with the help problem. Limpy is in the midst of a man power shortage and not only that, his help spent so much time talking they didnt get any work done. Some of the members will say that Limpy is lucky if the only trouble was talking amongst the help, but they dont know the half of it. The only men he could get was the inmates of the county deaf and dumb school and they all talk with their hands. Naturally, they have to stop work to carry on their little conversations, so the work was practically at a standstill all spring until Limpy hit on an idea. Now he blindfolds

his helpers so they work right along. It keeps Limpy jumping to keep his boys from running into each other. It's all a little confusing, but with times the way they are a person has to put up with a good deal.

Not many news notes come in from New Mexico, so we are glad to have an item from Mr. Sage Brush, cactus king from those parts. Sage used to live down east until a couple of years of drought got his dander up. Stuff wouldnt grow in the bad years, so he got pretty discouraged. He writes his sympathy to all the members in the sections where it aint rained since last fall. Sage has got the nursery business licked. He dont care if it never rains, he gets his crop anyway. In fact, out where he is there are men over 20 years old that have yet to see their first cloudburst.

The Calhoun County Nurserymens Assn. had their monthly meeting last Thursday. On account of gas rationing, only three members showed up so they spent the day in a session of three-handed pinochle. This was one of the best meetings we ever had, reports A. Z. Lea, president. There wasnt a word said about the nursery business all day, and the members all voted to have more similar meetings without the usual arguments and committee reports. There might be an idea here to pass on to other trade groups.

An interesting report comes from Henry Elderberry, well known gooseberry specialist. Henry has got a 12 acre patch along the Catfish Creek which overflowed its bank this spring. When the water went down Henry harvested 800 lbs. of catfish, which was stranded amongst the gooseberries. All the members were invited to an all-day catfish fry at Henrys on May 4.

Three members from Indiana dropped in at the Riverbend Nursery last Saturday. No names will be mentioned, but Emil is mighty indignant. After they had drunk up all of Emil's homemade elderberry wine and tramped all over the nursery,

they beat it without so much as a order for a dozen honeysuckles. That wasnt the worst of it. Emil has one honeysuckle he is going to patent if it turns out the way it looks now; that is, it has got some of the branches twisted like a corkscrew willow. Nothing like it on the market Emil says and he has got great hopes this plant may be the thing that puts him on easy street. Anyway after these members left Emil discovered one branch was busted off a little on the end. "I've got suspicions that one of them gents took a cutting," Emil says. He dont dare say too much, because it might be that Victoria, thats our horse, might have taken a nip at it as I was cultivating. However, if any of these members ever turns up with Emil's pet honeysuckle there will be a commotion raised that will shake the very foundations of the nursery business, Emil says.

Thats enough to give you the hang of it. If all the members would take their pens in hand and send in a few items of personal interest, you can never tell what would come out of it. There is a lot of doings amongst the members that would make you sit up and take notice.

BURLAP BAGS.

As a result of improving burlap supply prospects, the War Production Board September 11 partially relaxed certain restrictions on the use and purchase of burlap bags. This was accomplished by an amendment of WPB conservation order M-221.

The amendment removes quotas on farmers' and packers' purchases of new burlap bags for packing certain agricultural products during the balance of 1943.

In addition, the amendment relaxes the prohibition against selling any used raw-sugar bags except for further reuse in packing sugar. The prohibition now applies only to No. 1 burlap bags, as defined in the order.

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America's Leading Specialists in: —

Forcing Azaleas

Deciduous Azaleas

including the best named varieties of Mollis, Pontica and Rustica

Hybrid Rhododendrons

20 leading varieties

Taxus

all varieties, all sizes

Dogwoods

pink and white

Ginkgos and Lindens

Vines

Headquarters for English Ivy

Perennials and Roses

in varieties not obtainable elsewhere

Write for Catalogue

Paterson Ave. E. Rutherford, N. J.

Evergreens

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Write for wholesale price list.

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Berried Specimens

4 to 12 ft.

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Leading wholesale source for Nursery Stock.

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of PRINCETON, N. J.

SUPERIOR

Hardy Ornamentals

KOSTER NURSERY

Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Taxus, Junipers, Lilacs, Maples, Dogwood and other items in lining-out and smaller specimen sizes. For complete line look up your February 15 or March 1, 1943, issue.

SEABROOK FARMS

Bridgeton, N. J.

Ask for our latest price list.

OBITUARY.

Leonard H. Vaughan.

Leonard H. Vaughan, president of Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, Ill., died suddenly September 11 at his summer home at Onkama, Mich., at the age of 62.

Graduating from the department of horticulture at Cornell University in 1904, he entered the business established by his father, the late J. C. Vaughan, and at the latter's death in 1924 succeeded him as its head. He was long prominent in the seed trade and the florists' industry, having served as president of the American Seed Trade Association and of the Society of American Florists. He greatly expanded the business after the death of his father, and besides retail and wholesale seed houses at Chicago and New York, the firm operates bulb farms in Illinois, Michigan, Oregon and the south, greenhouses at Western Springs and a nursery in the same suburb of Chicago. Vaughan's Seed Store is a member of the American Association of Nurserymen.

He is survived by his widow, a married daughter and six sons, the elder three being connected with the firm and the younger three now in service. A brother, Dr. Roger T. Vaughan, night warden of the Cook County Hospital, also survives.

At the funeral services at Rosehill cemetery, Chicago, September 14, was a large attendance from all branches of the horticultural industry.

Burl Bennett Harvey.

Burl Bennett Harvey, 60, died at the home of his daughter, at Tulsa, Okla., September 6. Mr. Harvey was a pioneer nurseryman, having founded the firm of Williams & Harvey at Tulsa in 1916. He is survived by his widow, two married daughters and a son who is in the army.

SPROUTS around stumps can be killed and the stump itself deadened by use of diesel oil as a spray. Cut off the sprouts around the stump. Dig away the soil at the base of the stump all the way around. Chop a girdle, or "frill ring," around the stump below the soil line. Spray the entire stump with diesel oil, having a specific gravity between 27 and 29 degrees. About a gallon will kill a good-sized stump, one to two feet in diameter, but do not use it all at once. Spray and respray, allowing an hour or two between sprayings.

PLANT NOW

and keep up your stock.

You will probably be too busy next spring.

SEEDLINGS

	100	1000
Abies concolor, 4 to 6 ins.....	\$4.00
Abies fraseri, 4 to 6 ins.....	3.00	\$25.00
Picea canadensis, 4 to 6 ins....	3.00	25.00
Picea excelsa, 6 to 8 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Picea excelsa, 6 to 8 ins., tr.	6.00	50.00
Picea glauca albertiana, 3 to 4 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea pungens glauca, 6 to 8 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea pungens glauca, 8 to 10 ins., tr.....	10.00	90.00
Pinus mughus, 4 to 8 ins.....	5.00	40.00
Pinus nigra (austriaca), 8 to 10 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Pseudotsuga douglasii, 6 to 8 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Syringa vulgaris, 10 to 15 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Thuja occidentalis, 6 to 8 ins., tr.....	6.00	50.00
Thuja orientalis, 10 to 12 ins., tr.....	6.00	50.00
Tsuga caroliniana, 3 to 4 ins.	4.00	35.00

CUTTINGS

From 2 1/4-inch pots.

\$12.00 per 100, 500 or over at \$10.00 per 100.

Ilex crenata bullata.
Juniperus depressa plumosa.
Juniperus horizontalis Bar Harbor.
Juniperus hibernica.
Juniperus excelsa stricta.
Juniperus pfitzeriana.
Juniperus sabina.
Retinospora plumosa aurea.
Taxus cuspidata.
Taxus cuspidata nana.
Taxus intermedia.
Taxus media hicksi.
Taxus cliftoni.
Taxus repandens.
Thuja occidentalis compacta.
Thuja globosa.

GRAFTS

1-year from 2 1/4-inch pots.	10	100
Cornus florida rubra.....	\$3.50	\$32.50
Juniperus columnaris glauca.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus chinensis neaborensis.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus squamata meyeri.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana burki.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana canaerti.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana glauca.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana keteleeri.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana kosteriana.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana schottii.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana pyramidiformis.	3.50	32.50
Thuja orientalis aurea nana.	2.75	25.00

HESS' NURSERIES

Mountain View, N. J.

This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Hemming

A SEASIDE PLANTING.

During a recent visit at the seashore I had an opportunity to look over the planting of a seaside home that attracted my attention. It was the vacation home of a man of some means, but what attracted my attention most strongly was that the planting had been done to fit the location rather than to fight nature by the hauling in of soil and a forced planting. The planting had been done by the gardener of the owner's urban home, a man who obviously knew his plants.

The home was built on a sand dune about twelve feet in elevation and sitting back only 200 or 300 feet from the Atlantic ocean. The house faced the ocean. The planting across the front was almost exclusively *Hydrangea otaksa* with *Tamarix africana* for corner accents. As a dune cover for the holding of the sand the little grayish *Cineraria maritima* was used. This effectively covered the slope down to the beach. Interspersed through the cinerarias were some volunteer goldenrod plants, probably *Solidago sempervirens*, which gave a little variety to the cover. Along the sides of the home, but still in almost pure sand, were growing Austrian pine, red cedar, wax privet and English ivy. While the plants were somewhat protected from the buffeting gales of winter, they were thriving in quite sandy conditions, and what delighted a plantsman more than anything else was the deep green color of the evergreens, especially the English ivy, which was quite happy. As a ground cover, along the side of the house, was planted portulaca, and it made a beautiful show.

While the Austrian pines thrived well, they were slightly wind whipped. The native loblolly pine would probably have done just as well.

To the rear of the house on two banks were extensively planted two common perennials, coreopsis and gaillardia, and they made an excellent cover and probably were showy when in flower. Also to the rear, but protected from the winds, were crape myrtle and figs.

In the angle of the L-shaped house, where the exposure was to the southwest, were the only man-made changed soil conditions. Here

a terrace was made with hauled-in soil. There was an attractive area of well kept turf bordered with a dwarf yew hedge. I mention this because the moist sea air made the color of the yew an almost black shiny green.

One other feature of interest was the walks, which were bordered by short 2-inch planks set on end with about two inches exposed. Carpeting the walks was a generous layer of pine needles, which makes a good a path surface as the tanbark commonly used in New England.

To add color to this planting a generous use of petunias and gladioli was made. All in all, the man who did the planting made happy use of plants that thrive so near the ocean.

E. S. H.

TRADE BARRIERS.

It was particularly interesting to me to read Lee McClain's report of the trade barriers committee of the A. A. N., wherein he recommended the dissolution of the committee because its aims had been virtually accomplished. His committee was originally formed to work for the reduction or elimination of shipping fees, bonds, duplicate invoices, special tags and special inspections, that had plagued the members of our profession who do much shipping. This represents a complete reversal

of a trend in less than twenty-five years. As a youngster and son of the former editor of the National Nurseryman, I was brought up on a mixed diet of quarantine '37, the F. H. B. and trade barriers. Nurserymen today who were in business then remember how furious was the antagonism of those days; the younger members of the profession probably do not realize that so great an antagonism existed.

It is a particularly happy thought that the return to sanity in such matters has been so complete. In this direction the future looks good.

E. S. H.

ELLWANGER & BARRY LIBRARY TO UNIVERSITY.

The collection of nearly 1,000 books on horticulture, botany and gardening accumulated by the old nursery firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., believed to be one of the oldest and most complete of its kind in the country, has been loaned to the University of Rochester indefinitely.

The loan was made last month through Frederic G. Barry, president and treasurer of the Ellwanger & Barry Realty Co. and grandson of Patrick Barry, who with George Ellwanger founded the nursery firm in 1840. Charles J. Maloy, an officer of the company, still continues as secretary of the New York State Nurserymen's Association and of several national trade groups.

Most of the book collection has been moved to Rhees library from the old Ellwanger & Barry office, on

PAUL OFFENBERG NURSERY COLUMBUS, OHIO

We offer for the Fall Season:

<i>Juniperus virginiana canaerti</i>	3 to 5 ft.
<i>Juniperus virginiana glauca</i>	3 to 5 ft.
<i>Juniperus virginiana burki</i>	4 to 5 ft.
<i>Juniperus chinensis columnaris</i>	3 to 5 ft.
<i>Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana</i>	2½ to 4 ft.
<i>Juniperus chinensis depressa plumosa</i>	2½ to 3 ft.
<i>Juniperus chinensis stricta</i>	15 to 18 ins.
<i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</i>	3 to 5 ft.
<i>Thuja occidentalis compacta green</i>	3 to 4 ft.

ALL COMPACT SHEARED, WELL FORMED PLANTS

Lining-out stock in grafted Evergreens and cuttings out of pots, 1 and 2-year planted outside. Grafts. 1½ to 2½ ft. Strong.

Ask for special wholesale price or better come and see and select your stock.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

Grafted, hardy varieties only.

AZALEA KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS.

Named varieties; the hardiest of all Azaleas for landscape work.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE.

Perfectly shaped; transplanted.

EUROPEAN BEECH.

Fine specimen. Also fastigiata, pendula, Riversi.

LILACS.

The best collection of choice varieties.

FLOWERING JAPANESE CHER- RIES.

Three outstanding varieties.

CRAB APPLES.

Young, thrifty plants, selected varieties.

LABURNUM VOSSI.

Grown in standard form.

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**Rhododendron Ponticum
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Who has Dwarf Fruit Trees?

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Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, all sizes, attractive prices. Rose Multiflora, thornless, straight shanked, strong rooted, 3 to 4 mm., \$10.00 per 1000, \$80.00 per 10,000; 4 to 6 mm., \$12.00 per 1000, \$100.00 per 10,000. Ask for my low contract prices for tree and rose seedlings for fall delivery 1944.

J. H. BUSE

Seedling Grower. Leamington, Canada

SEEDS

TREE AND SHRUB
PERENNIALS

HERBST BROTHERS

92 Warren St. New York 7, N. Y.

Mount Hope avenue, a picturesque Tudor structure that looks like an ancient English country house. The structure was built in 1855 and is still used as an office for the Ellwanger & Barry Realty Co. The nursery firm was dissolved in 1918.

Patrick Barry and George Ellwanger gave Rochester its first park, Highland park, for which they donated the land and presented the pavilion at the summit of the hill in 1890 to the children of Rochester.

The founders began building up their reference library on horticulture and allied subjects soon after the firm was organized in 1840, and it was added to continually for more than a century.

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN.

Albizzia julibrissin rosea is a broad spreading shrub or small tree of use to southern nurserymen and landscape gardeners. It is not hardy enough above Rehder's zone 7 to make it worthy of use except as a novelty.

The species is native of Persia to central China and may reach thirty-five feet or more in height. The variety rosea is hardier and dwarfer, usually not reaching over twenty to twenty-five feet in height.

The twice-compound leaves are delicate, each of the ten to twenty-five pinnae bearing forty to sixty leaflets.

Attractive silky flowers are produced from June into August. The flowers are pink, appearing like soft brushes at the upper ends of the branches. The fruit is a pod some six inches long.

Other than needing a warm climate, it does not seem to have any particular cultural requirements. It is seen growing in many variable situations in the south. There has been a plant of this variety in our collection at Columbus, O., for several years, but it is not happy. Making good spring and summer growth, it is almost without exception frozen back severely during the winter months. Only seldom does it have blooms.

Propagation is by seeds. The seeds are hard-coated, and like many from plants of the leguminosae family, they should be soaked in hot water before sowing.

Where hardy, this plant will find its use as a specimen shrub or small tree and as a focal point in the border. It will be at its best when it can be provided with a background of dark green foliage. L. C. C.



FALL BARGAINS

TOP Quality STOCK

Left to right—3-year Special Colorado Blue Spruce; 8-year Canadian Hemlock; 3-year Special American Red Pine; 4-year Pyramidal Arborvitae; 4-year Norway Spruce.

S.—denotes Seedlings. T.—denotes Transplants.

AUSTRIAN PINE

Grown from Certified Seed—one of the best for Christmas Trees.

	Per 100	Per 1000
2-YR. S., (2-0), 3 to 5 ins....	\$3.00	\$15.00
3-YR. S., (2-0), 6 to 12 ins....	3.00	15.00
3-YR. T., (2-1), 6 to 10 ins....	4.00	20.00
6-YR. T., (2-2), 10 to 16 ins....	7.00	35.00

SPECIAL AMERICAN RED PINE

One of the best for both Timber and Christmas Trees. Seed obtained from finest stands of virgin American Red Pine.

2-YR. S., (2-0), 3 to 4 ins....	\$2.00	\$10.00
3-YR. S., (2-0), 4 to 8 ins....	3.00	15.00
3-YR. T., (2-1), 4 to 7 ins....	4.00	20.00
4-YR. T., (2-2), 6 to 10 ins....	8.00	40.00

NORWAY SPRUCE

Excellent for both Timber and Christmas Trees. Short needle.

2-YR. S., (2-0), 3 to 6 ins....	\$2.00	\$10.00
3-YR. S., (2-0), 6 to 12 ins....	3.00	15.00
4-YR. S., (4-0), 10 to 16 ins....	4.00	20.00
4-YR. T., (2-2), 6 to 10 ins....	7.00	35.00
6-YR. T., (4-2), 12 to 22 ins....	8.00	40.00

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE

Superb slow-growing bushy short-needle ornamental tree.

2-YR. S., (2-0), 1 to 3 ins....	\$2.00	\$10.00
3-YR. S., (2-0), 3 to 6 ins....	3.00	15.00
4-YR. S., (4-0), 6 to 12 ins....	4.00	20.00
4-YR. T., (2-1), 5 to 10 ins....	5.00	25.00

SPECIAL COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Seed hand-picked from select Blue Trees only. One of the most popular Ornamental and Christmas Trees. Slow-growing. Very bushy.

2-YR. S., (2-0), 3 to 5 ins....	\$2.00	\$10.00
3-YR. S., (2-0), 5 to 10 ins....	3.00	15.00
3-YR. T., (2-1), 4 to 8 ins....	4.00	20.00
4-YR. T., (2-2), 5 to 10 ins....	8.00	40.00

CANADIAN HEMLOCK

One of the Ornaments most in demand and one of the few trees that will grow in full shade or full sunlight. Can be sheared back for years. Planted as single trees or in hedge work. You can do almost ANYTHING with Hemlock.

3-YR. S., (2-0), 4 to 8 ins....	\$3.00	\$15.00
4-YR. T., (2-2), 5 to 10 ins....	8.00	40.00
7-YR. T., (2-4), 10 to 22 ins....	12.00	60.00

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

3-YR. S., (2-0), 6 to 12 ins....	\$5.00	\$25.00
4-YR. S., (4-0), 12 to 18 ins....	8.00	40.00
4-YR. T., (2-1), 10 to 16 ins....	10.00	50.00

UPRIGHT or SPREADING JAPANESE YEW

When ordering, state which variety desired.

4-YR. S., (4-0), 4 to 8 ins....	\$10.00	\$70.00
4-YR. T., (2-1), 5 to 7 ins....	14.00	80.00

WRITE TODAY
FOR COMPLETE STOCK LIST

MUSSER FORESTS, Inc.
Indiana, Pa.

Scientists Seek New Pest Controls

FUNGICIDE FROM WALNUT?

Black walnut and butternut shucks, shunned even by squirrels, may some day have a commercial use as producers of a fungicide, according to Dr. George A. Gries, of the Connecticut agricultural station, New Haven. It has long been known that soil at the base of walnut trees is toxic to higher plants, causing them to blacken and die. A few years ago the toxic chemical was isolated and called "juglone" after juglans, the generic name of the walnut tree. More recently it has been synthesized. Now there is a possibility the chemical may be put to work as a fungicide to combat minute parasitic forms of plant life which cause havoc with many of our food and ornamental crops.

In his search for materials to take the place of copper fungicides, restricted because of the war, Dr. Gries unearthed a formula concocted by a practical grower over 100 years ago. It was primarily an infusion of black walnut leaves. How successful this formula proved is not known, but it was probably considered as superstition by the scientists of the day, as no further studies on it are known. The fact remains, however, that the early grower struck the nail on the head, at least so far as the walnuts are concerned. Laboratory tests with the synthesized form of juglone prove that this material is more toxic than copper oxide, commonly used as a fungicide before the outbreak of the present war.

During the synthesis of juglone other substances are produced that appear to be more toxic than pure juglone. What these compounds are has as yet not been determined.

In spite of the success of the substance in laboratory tests, Dr. Gries feels that walnut shucks and leaves are still far from the solution to our plant disease problem. Though juglone may be a temporary solution during wartime emergency, it cannot compete in cheapness of production with copper fungicides in peacetime. Whether a process will be devised to isolate the chemical from walnut shucks rests with manufacturers, Dr. Gries says. It might be cheaper to make it synthetically. However it is manufactured, the discovery of this new fungicide may be attributed to a hint from nature herself, the fact that walnut trees render the soil unfit for the growth of certain other plants.

YAM BEAN LIKE ROTENONE.

An insecticide with many of the values of rotenone has been discovered in the yam bean by scientists of the Cornell University agricultural experiment station.

Discovery of the properties of this nonpoisonous plant came by a roundabout way from yam beans imported from China. Dr. Shin Foon Chiu, who studied at Cornell, returned to southern China in 1939 and collected native plants used by the Chinese for poisoning fish and killing insects. One of these plants shipped to Cornell was the Chinese yam bean.

When it proved to be a possible source of insecticide, botanists at Ithaca traced the plant to its original home in Central America. About 5,300 acres of the crop were cultivated in Mexico in 1940. Farmers grow it for the roots, which are used for food, while the insecticide is concentrated in the seed beans. This may prove to be a plant which will produce a valuable crop both above and below the ground.

"If the yam bean proves as good under field conditions as it does in the laboratory tests," says Prof. Roy Hansberry, insect toxicologist, "it may help to protect millions of dollars' worth of vegetables in 1944 from such insects as pea aphid, Mexican bean beetle and cabbage worm."

The plant is promising for three reasons, he adds. The beans can be shipped to this country by rail instead of across submarine-infested seas. The beans are a cultivated crop, and if demand warrants, large acreages can be planted. The yam bean plants, which are legumes that look like pole beans, produce an annual crop, while cube and derris roots, the source of rotenone, must be grown for two years before harvest.

Present supplies of rotenone are far below the needs for protection of food crops, as the derris roots which used to make up fifty per cent of the supply came from the East Indies. The other fifty per cent, derived from the roots of cube grown in South America, can now be shipped north only with difficulty.

One of the most effective ways of using yam bean is dusting crops with a mixture of ground seeds and talc. While the yam bean dust is less toxic to most insects than is cube dust, certain extracts and dusts of the yam bean are more toxic against other insects than similar extracts of cube.

Seeds of the yam bean have been distributed to agricultural experiment stations in Florida, California and other southern states, to see if it offers possibilities as a southern crop. It is a semitropical plant that will not produce seeds in northern and central states of the country.

MAY REPLACE SULPHUR.

Sulphur is the cheapest and most efficient fungicide available for the control of many fruit diseases. However, it has certain limitations, such as incompatibility with summer oil on apples, inability to give adequate protection against cedar-apple rust unless weekly applications are made, inadequate protection against cherry leaf spot and inability to control brown rot on sweet cherries at concentrations low enough to avoid objectionable residue. For many years the New York experiment station has been searching for a substitute material which could be used in place of sulphur in cases where the latter was not fully satisfactory. The insoluble copper fungicides were given careful consideration and were found useful to

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Lining-out grade, 1-yr., strong-rooted,		
3 to 6 ins.,	\$7.50 per 100;	\$60.00 per 1000
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Norway Spruce, 4 yr. S., 12 to 24 inches. Colorado Spruce, 4 yr. S., 4 to 12 inches. Red Pine, 4 yr. S., 8 to 15 inches.

100 for \$5.00 or 250 for \$10.00.

Colorado Spruce, 4 yr. T., 6 to 12 inches.

Ponderosa Pine, 4 yr., 15 to 30 inches. 100 for \$10.00 or 250 for \$20.00.

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some extent for cherry sprays, but in general they were not satisfactory on apples. Meanwhile various organic materials have been compounded by industrial concerns in the hope that they might prove useful as fungicides. During the past few years these organic materials have been tested in the field and laboratory in the search for one that would be practical. Since sulphur is cheap and most organic compounds are expensive, it has been no easy job to find an organic fungicide superior to sulphur yet inexpensive enough to be used commercially.

Some of the most promising organic fungicides have been studied in comparison with sulphur in orchard experiments in the Hudson valley. While much more study is needed before these materials become generally recommended, report station workers, the results obtained with at least one of the organic fungicides have been encouraging. It is most promising because it can be sold at a price comparable with that of sulphur fungicides; it sticks better than most other organics and is at least twice as toxic as sulphur to the fungus spores concerned. It is a fluffy black powder with a long name, ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate, sometimes referred to as F-D-D-C and produced by Du Pont under the trade-marked name Fermate.

On McIntosh in a scabby orchard this product 2 to 100 gave good scab control, equal to that of the best dry wettables at 5 to 100 or flotation paste at 8 to 100.

To test its effectiveness in controlling cedar-apple rust, five applications of this product 1/2 to 100 were made on Rome trees in comparison with similar applications of micronized sulphur 5 to 100. The organic material afforded perfect rust control, whereas the sulphur reduced leaf infection only fifty per cent. It seems likely that combinations of sulphur and the organic might improve both scab and rust control.

In the search for a preharvest spray to control brown rot on sweet cherries without leaving a visible residue, F-D-D-C has been tested in comparison with other organic materials, copper and sulphur products. When used just prior to harvest, F-D-D-C 1/2 to 100 plus one-half pint of cottonseed oil spreader left no visible residue and protected the fruit from decay for several days after harvest under conditions favorable for rot development. When applied two weeks before harvest at 1 to 100 plus cottonseed oil, this organic afforded complete protection against rot although four inches of rain fell during this period.

100,000 COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

4-year Transplants (2-2)

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Trees grown from seeds from cones hand-picked from blue trees in Colorado.

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Bed-run

All Michigan-grown.

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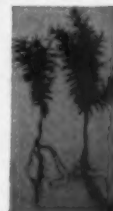
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2 to 2 1/2 ft.	15.00
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3 to 4 ft.	22.50
4 to 5 ft.	30.00
5 to 6 ft.	45.00

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New Books and Bulletins

TREES IN WAR AND PEACE.

War has added a utilization of trees to their numerous uses in time of peace. Dr. E. Porter Felt, in "Shelter Trees in War and Peace," just published by the Orange Judd Publishing Co., at \$2.50, presents a long-range view of the value of trees for protective concealment as a military value and for the health and comfort of the community generally.

Early chapters in the book treat of trees in their relation to man and nature. Further chapters describe their growth and proper care. The latter half of the book is taken up with a chapter on the collection of shelter trees for various purposes and with brief descriptions of the various species suitable for this purpose.

Over fifty full-page illustrations enforce some of the comments and recommendations of the author.

STORY OF THE LAND'S USE.

For the information of the general reader, who is not seeking technical details, "The American Land," by William R. Van Dersal, just published by the Oxford University Press, at \$3.75, is a quite interesting volume, containing over 200 pages of text and sixty-four pages of excellent photographic illustrations, chiefly from the files of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the preface the author describes the book as "a simple story about American land and how it is used" and says he wrote it because there is no place to find material of this sort without going through a great many books, many of them highly technical.

The opening chapter describes the land on the American continent as pioneer narratives indicated it to be when the white man came.

Then the book goes on to tell how the land is used now, in grain crops, corn, cotton, orchards, vineyards, vegetable gardens, tobacco, livestock, forests and woodlands. The principal crops are briefly described, where they came from and how they were developed. The reader discovers some odd information in these pages, which he could probably have acquired before only from some technical bulletin or book. Figures as to the acreage devoted to the principal crops present a clear picture of just how our nation's land is used.

The author has had ample opportunity to gather the data, having been for the past eight years a biol-

ogist in the United States Department of Agriculture. His previous book was an interesting volume, "Ornamental American Shrubs," reviewed in these pages when it was published last year.

CRAB APPLE SURVEY.

In the brief period of its existence the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums has well justified its organization in the one respect of completing a survey of lilacs and now one of crab apples grown in North America. The 80-page booklet, "Crab Apples for America," is available at \$1, checks to be made payable to the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums and to be sent to Dr. Donald Wyman, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Dr. Wyman is author of the book as chairman of the association's committee on crab apples, whose other members are Dr. Edgar Anderson, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis; A. F. den Boer, Des Moines, Ia.; Dr. Niels E. Hansen, Brookings, S. D.; Richard E. Horsey, Rochester park systems, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Lowell Kammerer, Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill.; Dr. John C. Wister, Arthur Hoyt Scott Horticultural Foundation, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

The purpose of the survey on crab apples was to list all the species and varieties that are known to be growing in North America at the present time, together with those which may

have been cultivated in the past. It was found that 250 differently named crab apples are being grown in North America now, most of them for ornamental rather than economic purpose.

Preliminary brief chapters treat the history, breeding, propagation and culture of crab apples. Some selected lists of the best varieties for various purposes are given. Nearly half the book is devoted to an alphabetical check list, containing all the available information about the size and color of the flowers and fruits, the date of origin or introduction, natural habitat, name of originator and sources where grown today. Such sources include forty-four nurseries and twenty-two arboretums or botanical gardens.

Since the ornamental crab apples are a matter of wide interest today, this book will be of prime interest not only for reference, but also for its indication as to the best sorts for various purposes. Every nurseryman who grows or sells crab apples will want a copy.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

Persons interested in fruit growing in the milder parts of this country may find a good deal of information in "Tropical Fruits," by Sukh Dyal, which was evidently written with reference to growing fruits in India, but was recently published in this country by the Chemical Publishing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., at \$3.75. Besides discussion of the cultural problems of these fruits, the book includes in considerable fullness discussions of picking and packing, storage and refrigeration, preservation and canning, juices, jellies and marmalades,

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fruit butters and preserves, pickles and sauces, drying and dehydration, utilization of fruit by-products and analysis of fruit products. Here is a good deal of information not to be found commonly in print.

PRACTICAL EMULSIONS.

While there are numerous books on colloidal chemistry which deal with emulsions, a volume on the subject for the practical worker was the object of H. Bennett, editor in chief of "The Chemical Formulary" and technical director of the Glyco Products Co., in the preparation of "Practical Emulsions," just published by the Chemical Publishing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., at \$5, as a handbook of emulsions, emulsifiers and methods of formulating and making emulsions of practical value in industry.

The first half of this volume of 462 pages is devoted to a general discussion of emulsifying agents, types of emulsions and foams, methods and equipment and lists of various agents.

The latter half of the book is given over to formulas of twenty industrial groups of emulsions or agents, among which is a group of agricultural spray emulsions with which readers are familiar as insecticides and fruit coatings.

BOOKLET FOR HOMEOWNER.

A little booklet of pocket size, 3 1/2 x 6 inches, containing forty-eight pages, bound in a green paper cover, has been written by Luther P. Creasy, nurseryman, Catawissa, Pa., for distribution to homeowners. It is entitled "Evergreens, Shrubs and Your Lawn" and gives in concise form the results of his observations and experiences. It is easily worth the 25 cents he asks of the homeowner for it. Indeed, if more such instructive booklets could be distributed to the buyers of nursery stock, the results would average much better.

FORESTRY DIRECTORY.

The "Forestry Directory" published by the American Tree Association, Washington, D. C., and compiled by Tom Gill and Ellen C. Dowling, is of particular value to those persons interested in the work in forestry being conducted by the national government, state departments and commercial and conservation organizations. It outlines various activities connected with forestry in the United States Department of Agriculture and in the Department of the Interior, it indicates what the states are doing, describes profes-

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sional forest schools and demonstration forests, and it briefly notes the work of trade organizations, state conservation associations and the like. Other pertinent information is embodied in this volume of 412 pages.

BULLETINS RECEIVED.

Poison ivy is the subject of a 12-page circular, No. 119, issued April, 1943, by the Utah agricultural experiment station, by Bassett Maguire. Included are a description of the plant, its poisonous properties, symptoms and treatment of poisoning and methods of eradication of the plant.

"Competition in Some Coniferous Plantations," by W. R. Adams and G. L. Chapman, technical bulletin 489 of the Vermont agricultural experiment station, Burlington, reports that of five species tested for planting on the poorer eroded light loam and soils in northwestern Vermont, pitch pine was found undesirable, Norway, northern white and jack pines reasonably satisfactory and Scotch pine less so.

Effects of apple orchard crowding and the advantages and disadvantages of tree spacing are described by members of the staff of the Washington agricultural experiment station, Pullman, and the tree fruit branch experiment station, Wenatchee, in the mimeographed circular distributed by the station, "An Economic Study of an Orchard Tree Removal Program for Better Spacing." Advantages of better tree spacing are saving in labor, increased production and size of fruit, reduced injury to trees by excessive pruning and better control of insects and diseases. The disadvantage is the decreased annual production per acre from the spaced trees in the early part of the program; in the fourth and fifth years the production may reach or exceed that of the crowded orchard.

"Small Fruit Varieties for Home and Commercial Gardens in Eastern, Central and Western Washington," bulletin 168, is a highly popular bulletin issued by the Washington agricultural experiment station, Pullman.

"Grassland Experiments," by D. S. Fink, bulletin 415 of the Maine agricultural experiment station, Orono, deals with the results of grassland investigations in Maine over a period of seven years and may be useful to those nurserymen who also operate dairy farms.

A. R. SMITH, Lowell, Mich., has closed his nursery for the duration and is now in a war factory at Flint, Mich. He expects to enlarge his nursery when the war is over.

Queries on Lilies

LILY STEMS SHOW ROT.

I have sent you a stem of a new lily. You will note that part of the stem is either decayed or otherwise affected. That has happened to a number of my lilies and other plants. What is the cause?

A. L. S.—Wis.

Regal lilies and many other varieties in wet weather or in moist places may show a rot at the top of the shoot when about a foot high, or sometimes collapse at the neck when the plants are taller. The causes of this type of disease are not well understood, but the damage seems to be due to fungus attacks under unusually moist conditions. As a rule, only the tips are affected, and although the plants fail to flower, they are not killed. The diseased tips should be cut off and destroyed. No doubt weather conditions have considerable to do with the occurrence of this trouble. It should be possible to protect the plants quite effectively by spraying with Bordeaux mixture or similar

copper spray, making the first application soon after the plants come through the soil and repeating as necessary to keep the new growth covered.

F. F. Weinard.

BOTRYTIS ON LILIES.

Please examine the philippinense formosanum lilies sent you and tell me what disease affects them and the remedy. These are the Wilson variety, started from seeds four years ago and increased from bulbets each year.

H. G.—S. C.

The spotting of the leaves, stems and flowers is the fungus disease, botrytis blight. The development and spread of this disease are favored by conditions which result in moisture on the plants—for example, a shaded location, cool nights, dew or rain. The spread of the disease can be largely prevented if the plants are kept protected early in the season by spraying with Bordeaux mixture (4-4-50). Spraying should be thoroughly done, so that the leaves are covered on both sides, and it should

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By L. C. CHADWICK

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Sources of supply of selected plants indicated in list of nurseries.

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Norway Pine, 4 to 6 ins. Sdigs.	25.00
Scotch Pine, 4 to 6 ins. Sdigs.	30.00
Black Hill Spruce, 4 to 6 ins. Sdigs.	40.00
Colorado Blue Spruce, 4 to 6 ins. Sdigs.	25.00
Norway Spruce, 6 to 10 ins. Sdigs.	20.00
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be done often enough to keep new growth covered.

The disease overwinters in the soil or on plant debris and is likely to occur on susceptible varieties whenever weather conditions are favorable. After a severe outbreak of this disease, it is advisable to move the bulbs to new ground. Botrytis leaf spot may also occur under glass, with conditions of excessive humidity.

F. F. Weinard.

CONCOLOR LILY DORMANT.

Last spring I purchased 100 concolor lily bulbs, but only a few of them sprouted and bloomed. The bulbs seem to be in good shape. Why do they not sprout? C. D.—Ill.

Lily bulbs of many varieties planted in spring will not start until a year later and under no conditions will they give nearly so good results as if fall planted. Even when fall planted it is quite possible that a certain number, especially of the smaller-bulbed kinds like cernuum, concolor, tenuifolium, callosum, amabile and others, will lie dormant an entire year and then come up and flower well.

The bulbs may have been in cold storage ere shipping or, on the other hand, if packed too damp in warm weather will become so heated that, while the bulbs themselves may look all right, the embryo growth inside the bulb will be decayed.

Late spring plantings of certain larger lilies will in some cases not make any growth at all the same year, but bulbs will increase wonderfully. Some years ago we planted a batch of *L. hansonii* in late May. None showed aboveground, and in late fall I had the piece of ground turned over. When they started they made an amazing lot of bulbs; most of them made three bulbs all larger than the originals.

I suggest that you leave the bulbs in the ground for another year, as concolor is pretty dependable. I should give the place where they are planted a liberal dressing of fine bone covered with some loam ere winter, and a light mulch of some kind after the ground is hard frozen.

W. N. Craig.

THE partnership of Weers & Seymour, landscape designers and contractors, was dissolved as of August 1. De Forest W. Seymour will operate from 462 Winnetka avenue, Winnetka, Ill., while William Weers will operate from Glenview, Ill.

EVERGREEN LINING-OUT STOCK

Book your orders now for Juniper liners for delivery this coming fall and spring. We have 100,000 Juniper liners that were rooted in the open field. Plenty of roots and fine tops. 25 of same size and variety at the 100 rate. Write for complete trade list.

Chamaecyparis plumosa Per 100

Chamaecyparis plumosa aurea	
1-yr., 4 to 8 ins. X	\$ 6.00
2-yr., 8 to 10 ins. X	10.00
3-yr., 10 to 12 ins. X	12.00
3-year, 12 to 15 ins. XX	15.00

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana.

1-yr., 4 to 8 ins. X	7.50
2-yr., 8 to 10 ins. X	10.00
3-yr., 10 to 12 ins. X	12.00
2-yr., 12 to 15 ins. X	15.00
3-yr., 15 to 18 ins. XX	20.00

Juniperus communis (English).

1-yr., 4 to 8 ins. X	6.00
2-yr., 8 to 10 ins. X	10.00
3-yr., 10 to 12 ins. X	12.00
2-yr., 12 to 15 ins. XX	15.00

Juniperus communis canadensis.

1-yr., 4 to 8 ins. X	6.00
2-yr., 8 to 10 ins. X	10.00
3-yr., 10 to 12 ins. X	12.00
2-yr., 12 to 15 ins. XX	15.00

Juniperus communis ashfordi.

1-yr., 4 to 8 ins. X	6.00
2-yr., 8 to 10 ins. X	10.00
3-yr., 10 to 12 ins. XX	12.00

Juniperus communis depressa

(Andorra).

1-yr., 4 to 8 ins. X	5.00
2-yr., 8 to 10 ins. X	7.50
3-yr., 10 to 12 ins. XX	10.00

Juniperus communis fastigiata.

1-yr., 4 to 8 ins. X	6.00
2-yr., 8 to 10 ins. X	7.50
3-yr., 10 to 12 ins. XX	10.00

Juniperus communis hibernica.

1-yr., 4 to 8 ins. X	5.00
2-yr., 8 to 10 ins. X	7.50
3-yr., 10 to 12 ins. X	10.00
3-yr., 12 to 15 ins. XX	12.00

Juniperus excelsa stricta.

1-yr., 4 to 8 ins. X	5.00
2-yr., 8 to 10 ins. X	7.50
3-yr., 10 to 12 ins. X	10.00
3-yr., 12 to 15 ins. XX	12.00

Juniperus sabina (Savin).

1-yr., 4 to 8 ins. X	5.00
2-yr., 8 to 10 ins. X	7.50
3-yr., 10 to 12 ins. X	10.00
3-yr., 12 to 15 ins. XX	15.00

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Coming Events

WINTER MEETINGS.

At the request of officers of other associations, who wish to set dates in as little conflict with other state meetings as possible, the following calendar of next winter's trade meetings has been prepared from the information now available. Additions to the list, or further data as to city or hotel that is to be the meeting place, are invited, as well as corrections if any.

January 3, 1944, Georgia State Nurserymen's Association.

January 4 to 6, Western Association of Nurserymen, Kansas City, Mo.

January 7 and 8, Iowa Nurserymen's Association.

January 7 and 8, Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association, Oklahoma City.

January 11 to 13, Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

January 14, New York State Nurserymen's Association, Rochester.

January 20 and 21, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, following short course at Ohio State University, January 18 and 19.

January 27 and 28, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Detroit.

February 1 to 3, New England Nurserymen's Association.

February 2 and 3, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Milwaukee.

PROGRAM AT SEATTLE.

The Washington State Nurserymen's Association will meet September 23, after dinner at 6 p. m. in the Venetian room of the Hotel Gowman, Seattle. Election of officers will be held after the following program of speakers:

"Marketing and Advertising," by Orrin Hale, editor, Northwest Gardens.

"Current Problems of the Nurseryman," by Frank Chervenka, Sumner, nurseryman and member of the state legislature.

"Report of the Virus Survey and Contemplated Control Measures," by Fred DeSelle, Washington state supervisor of horticulture.

"The Washington State Nursery News Letter," by Howard Andrews, Washington state supervisor of the nursery division of the department of agriculture.

"Insects and Their Control," by Dr. E. P. Breakey, entomologist, western Washington experiment station, Puyallup.

"Nematodes," by Dr. William Courtney, United States Department of Agriculture.

OREGON MEETING.

The fall meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen will be a one-day session which will be held Tuesday, September 28, at the Heathman hotel, Portland. Richard White, Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, will attend.

DICK WHITE GOING WEST.

Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, will soon start west from the headquarters office at Washington, D. C., to appear at the convention of the California Association of Nurserymen, at Santa Barbara, September 22 and 23, and later at the meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen, at Portland, September 28.

Although business will prevent ye editor of this magazine from accompanying him again this year, Mr. White will not go alone. He will escort his daughter and his grandson to Los Angeles, where they will take up their residence with Lieut. George A. Vradenburg, who is now stationed near that city.

CALIFORNIA PROGRAM.

The California Association of Nurserymen will hold its annual meeting at Santa Barbara, September 22 and 23. The Carillo hotel will be headquarters and, in addition, nineteen other hotels and thirty "motels" or apartments have been listed as available quarters for the delegates. However, all places are well patronized at this time of the year, and it will be necessary to make reservations a few days in advance to be assured of quarters.

Santa Barbara is an ideal spot for a wartime convention. It has fine meeting facilities and is a nationally known summer resort, with September the prime month for enjoying its advantages. This year, with so many persons deserving a vacation and so few able to get away for one, this combination will have an extra ap-

peal, and a large attendance is expected at the meeting.

The program has been drawn up with war conditions in mind, and it has been cut to the bone. The number of set talks has been reduced to the minimum, and those given will be presented by men vitally interested in the subjects they discuss and well qualified to discuss them. The time for the talks has been cut down, and plenty of time following each talk has been set aside for discussion.

Among the most important subjects for discussion will be the Japanese question. Ray Hartman, San Jose, who has been active in learning of methods to prevent the return of the Japanese after the war, and Sid Whitehorn, who is of the opinion that nothing can be done about their return, will lead a panel discussion on this subject. It will be informal, and everyone is expected to join in.

Another important topic is the matter of the returns nurserymen receive for the license dollars they pay each year to the state department of agriculture. There is a feeling on the part of many of the nurserymen that the fund has not been administered as presented to the members when it was first introduced and as they wish it handled. W. J. Cecil, of the state department of agriculture, will present the defense for the state, and the members will present the rebuttal and show how they feel the work should be done. This is an important matter, as it touches the pocketbook of every nurseryman in the state, and it is necessary that the members express themselves.

There will be other short talks, including one by Norvel Gillespie on the nurseryman and out-of-season gardens, either for vegetables, flowers or shrubs; a snappy talk by Clarence Hall, president of the American Begonia Society, in which he will pan the nurserymen, as the

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1000 Juniper Glauca, Canadensis, Hill's Dandee, Keteleeri, Irish, Burki, Virginiana, 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft., well sheared specimens.
500 each: Pear and Apple in 4 and 5-year-old bearing-age trees.

Wanted: 10,000 lining-out grapes; 50,000 evergreen and shrub liners.

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KALMIA LATIFOLIA, Mountain Laurel, 4 to 8 inches..... 9.00
TSUGA CANADENSIS, Hemlock, 4 to 8 inches..... 8.00

AZALEAS

AZALEA CALENDULECA, Per 100 Flame Azalea, 12 to 18 inches, well br.....\$7.00
AZALEA NUDIFLORA, Pink, 12 to 18 inches, br..... 6.00
AZALEA VISCOSA, White, 12 to 18 inches, br..... 6.00

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64 pages, 3000 names, 25¢ per copy

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public at large does when no one representing the business is on hand to defend it, and discussions by Clarence Mets, John A. Armstrong, Byron Reynolds and Jack Brydon, on seeds, fertilizers, nursery products in general and various other topics of vital interest to the industry.

Because of the vacation features of Santa Barbara and the fact that most of the men have not had a vacation this year, it is believed that there will be more families attending the meetings than is normally the case. The committee in charge of the meeting, headed by Bert Kallman, Santa Barbara, has therefore made additional provision for the entertainment of the ladies this year. Special trips in and around the city have been organized, with local and near-by nurserywomen in charge. These will include visits to some of the show gardens of the region and other places of interest, as well as straight, undiluted entertainment.

There will, of course, be some routine business matters but they have been cut to the bone.

In general, it seems that it will be a great convention. A great deal of thought has been spent in making it such, and the nurseryman who does not come is the one whom it will cost the most. The talk by R. P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, on nursery conditions throughout the country and the results of the association's efforts at Washington, D. C., will alone be worth all the money that a nurseryman and his family lay out by being at Santa Barbara, September 22 and 23.

On the afternoon of September 21 will be held a meeting of directors and chapter presidents. The program for the two succeeding days follows:

SEPTEMBER 22, 9:30 A. M.

Call to order, by President John McDonnell.

Address of welcome, by Patrick Maher, mayor of Santa Barbara.

Response by Clarence Mets, Ventura.

Announcements by Bert Kallman, convention chairman.

President's address, by John McDonnell. Secretary-treasurer's report, by Gordon Wallace.

"The Nurseryman's Part in the Winter and Spring Gardens," by Norvel Gillespie, garden director of Office of Civilian Defense for the state of California.

Organization luncheon. Louis Lagomarsino, chairman.

SEPTEMBER 22, 2 P. M.

"The Japanese Question Pro and Con," by Ray Hartman and Syd Whitehorn.

Address, by W. J. Cecil, director of the California department of agriculture.

SEPTEMBER 22, 7:30 P. M.

Informal dinner, entertainment and dancing at El Cortijo.

SEPTEMBER 23, 9:30 A. M.

Report, by Richard P. White, executive

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Evergreen Liners

Hardy Fruit Trees

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secretary, American Association of Nurserymen, Washington, D. C.

"An Outsider's View of the Nursery Business," by Clarence Hall, Ventura, president-elect of the American Begonia Society.

SEPTEMBER 23, 12 NOON.

Picnic luncheon at the Santa Barbara Botanic Gardens.

"Ceanothus," by Maunsell van Rensselaer, director of the Santa Barbara Botanic Gardens. An illustrated lecture to be held in the Blakley library.

SEPTEMBER 23, 3 P. M.

Panel discussion of nurserymen's problems. Clarence Mets, chairman.

"What Will We Have to Sell?" by John A. Armstrong, Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario.

"What Will We Have for Fertilizer?" by Byron Reynolds, Bandini Fertilizer Co.

"What Is the Seed Outlook?" by Jack Brydon, Lompoc.

"What Will We Get for Our License Dollars?" by W. J. Cecil, state department of agriculture.

Reports of committees.

Election of officers.

SEPTEMBER 23, 7 P. M.

Banquet, entertainment and dancing, at the Montecito Country Club.

Garden tours and a tea have been arranged for the ladies on the afternoon of September 23, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary, of which Mrs. John McDonnell is president and Mrs. Frank James, secretary.

The California chapter of the American Association of Nurserymen will hold a breakfast meeting at 8 a. m., September 23.

WASHINGTON STATE NEWS.

Election of officers of the Washington State Nurserymen's Association will be held at a dinner meeting September 23, the program of which appears on another page of this issue under "Coming Events."

L. N. Roberson, president of the Washington State Nurserymen's Association for the past year, has been working six days a week as a shipyard engineer, while Mrs. Roberson runs the nursery with the aid of school boys and what assistance he can give on Sundays and evenings. Because of the enormous expansion of the war industries about Seattle, there is an acute labor shortage in the area.

The Bonnell Nurseries, Seattle, which were forced to move because of the government's purchase of their land, are already well established on the site of the old Earlington golf course.

Dan O'Donnell, former Washington state supervisor of the nursery division of the department of agriculture, has become western representative for Vaughan's Seed Store. He has been succeeded in the state office by Howard Andrews.

Nurserymen in the state have the protection of a lien law since the passage this year by the state legislature of house bill 13, "creating and providing for the establishment and enforcement of liens on real estate for labor and materials furnished in planting lawns, trees, vines, plants, hedges and shrubs." This was due to the efforts of Frank Chervenka, Sumner, nurseryman member of the legislature, who has been reelected for the coming term.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA MEETING AT NILES.

The Central California Nurserymen's Association met at Niles, September 9, at the Florence Inn. About forty attended.

The subject for the evening was announced as "Roses for 1944." As the speaker selected for the topic did not appear, President Clyde Stocking, of San Jose, gave some impressions on the newer roses he has grown in his test gardens. Mr. Stocking keeps extensive records of the roses grown in the test gardens and even his reports from memory were accepted as accurate.

He preceded his talk by reporting that, because of labor shortages and more especially because of the removal of several million roses by the army in the Texas region, the crop for 1944 would be not over sixty per cent of normal and for 1945 would be about thirty per cent of 1942.

Among the roses mentioned by Mr. Stocking were Katherine T. Marshall, current All-America selection; Mark Sullivan, a good bloomer, which has also good color and makes a strong bush growth; Grande Duchesse Charlotte, similar to Red Ripples; Douglas MacArthur, a tall grower, which seems resistant to rust and mildew, but which otherwise has little but the name to sell it; Sierra Glow, which he thought was overrated by some enthusiasts; Floradora, a floribunda, which he said was beautiful and well worth while to handle and to grow; Fred Edmunds, quite good; Lowell Thomas, which does well during the hotter weather, and Sonata, best of all put

out in many years. Two kinds recommended for the San Francisco bay area, where the summers are quite cool, were Editor MacFarland and Autumn.

Several other growers of roses gave opinions on these and other kinds. Carl Salbach expressed the opinion that the rose breeders should change their methods of naming roses. He felt sure from his experience with irises that more sales could be made if a descriptive kind of name were used. Someone suggested that there have been many cases where personal names had been a bad thing for good roses.

Ray Hartman, San Jose, reported for the nursery service committee of the state association, which had met with the director of agriculture to complain that the nurserymen felt the \$30,000 a year which they were paying for the service under state supervision was almost, if not entirely, wasted so far as benefits to the nurserymen were concerned. He reported that after a few more meetings definite results could be expected. This subject will come up on the floor at the state convention at Santa Barbara, when the director of agriculture will be present.

Three members, Gordon Cortwright, Oakland; Verne Garehime,

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Flowering trees, Weeping trees.
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San Francisco, and Charles Burr, Niles, were asked to tell how it seems to be a father. All three became fathers in the past month.

Former members in attendance who were introduced included: Jack MacDonald, now chief bookkeeper for a steel company; Harry Nelson, horticulturist at the San Francisco junior college; George Kelly, back in the nursery business with Martin Overlack, San Francisco; Tom Robbins and Peter Hersher, employees at the California Nursery Co., Niles, and Kenneth Wilson, a spray salesman. Guests included Don Pratt, of the Pratt Bros. Nursery, Vallejo, and Frank Rafael, Stockton Nursery, Stockton.

The next meeting will be held at Oakland, October 14. W. B. B.

SAN FERNANDO PICNIC.

A picnic of members of the San Fernando Valley Nurserymen's Association was held last month at North Hollywood park, Cal. All employees were also in attendance, the party numbering over seventy-five.

There were drinks and food for all. The genial wife of Mr. Johnson, sales manager of the Gariota Fertilizer Co., presided at the large coffee urn.

After lunch there were sack races for the children and apprentice nurserymen, and a ball game with Bill Clark, of Germain's, the umpire. With two different representatives of the fertilizer company catching, they always held the sack, and Bill Clark's decisions made it an interesting game.

But the most interesting thing about this picnic was to see this large group of nurserymen in attendance when just three years ago only six members belonged to this organization. W. E. Silva.

SOUTH DAKOTA ELECTION.

H. J. Donaldson, Sioux Falls, S. D., was elected president of the South Dakota Horticultural Society at its sixtieth annual convention in Dell Rapids last month. George Gurney, Yankton, was named vice-president; W. A. Simmons, Sioux Falls, secretary; H. N. Dybvig, Colton, treasurer; Mrs. Frank Briley, Dell Rapids, librarian and Edward Gates, Rapid City, director.

A picnic dinner was served at the Dybvig nurseries at Baltic, at which speakers included Dr. N. E. Hansen, Brookings; J. B. Taylor, Ipswich; H. N. Dybvig, of Colton, and Dr. L. C. Snyder, Brookings.

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EVERGREENS
SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES
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A good assortment, 1-yr. whips to 3-yr. branched.
Finest Quality — Prices Reasonable.
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NOTES FROM A NURSERYMAN'S WIFE

Some fine writing on the life process of a tree, from "Lives Around Us," by Alan Devoe:

"The anatomy and working of the leaf of a tree are as curious and complex in their fashion as the physiology of an eye or an ear or a brain. Leaves and roots and trunk—these are the instruments whereby is carried out the tree's life process.

"Occasionally, very gently, a tree moves its leaves, to let them better catch the sun; occasionally, very slowly, it may reach out with its groping roots, hair fine at the tips, and crush a stone that has been impeding them. And always, unceasingly, it goes about its soundless drinking and feeding, drawing in the earth's water for its thirst, opening the million-lipped mouths of its leaves in the noonday sun. It may come to drink in its old age 200 gallons in a day; it may come to breathe out daily, in its slow, invisible, vegetable exhalations, so great a moisture that it soaks the earth. And then at last, after a century or a span of centuries, the heartwood that is its core crumbles to nothing, and the staghead limbs of its crown are leafless, and presently on some day of great wind it is brought toppling down and its life is done."

Science seems to be doing some startling things to Mother Nature. We are told that hardwoods may be treated with a chemical, then heated and bent like taffy, so that in the future lumber may be handled like plastic. Then a man named Fritz von Behr, at the University of Maine, is dyeing trees while they are still growing, thus turning beech to rosewood, yellow birch to mahogany, or making one tree into several colors, like marble. Redwood bark fiber mixed with wool is being used for warm, color-fast, shrink-proof fabrics. Colchicine experiments already have brought forth super-duper soybeans and cotton bolls. Botanists list more than fifty common weeds which contain rubber, the richest of which is *Ambrosia trifida*, the great American ragweed. The man who finds the way to get rubber from the ragweed can get himself elected president by the hay-fever vote!

Kublai Khan lived between 1256 and 1294 A. D., a long time before roadside planting became the vogue in the U. S. A. He had the idea,

however. Here is what Marco Polo said about it:

"There is another regulation adopted by the Great Khan, equally ornamental and useful. At both sides of the public roads he causes trees to be planted, of a kind that become large and tall, and being only two paces asunder, they serve, besides the advantage of their shade in summer, to point out the road when the ground is covered with snow. And this is of great assistance and affords much comfort to travelers. This is done along all the high roads, where the nature of the soil allows; but when the road lies through sandy deserts or over rocky mountains, where it is impossible to have trees, he orders stones to be placed and columns to be erected, as marks for guidance.

"He also appoints officers of rank, whose duty it is to see that all these are properly arranged and the roads constantly kept in good order. Besides the motives that have been mentioned, it may be added that the Great Khan is the more disposed to plant trees because astrologers tell him that those who plant trees are rewarded with long life."

We read that every wedding cake in Bermuda is adorned with a sprig of cedar, which the bride afterward plants in ritualistic fashion. Many Bermuda girls are married under cedar trees which were planted from their mothers' wedding cake. Maybe they had colchicine, too.

The head of the house has a weakness for old horticultural publications. From one called "The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste," for 1846, he unearthed the following:

"Wood for coffins: This is a grave subject and has enlisted the attention of an English paper, which says married people should be buried in pear tree coffins, chronologists in date tree, bricklayers and plasterers in lime tree, pugilists in box wood, schoolmasters in birch, old bachelors in elder tree, cowards in trembling aspen, the honest tar in sturdy oak. The list may be extended by adding: Misers in chestnut, inconsolable maidens in pine, democrats in hickory, whigs in ash, politicians in slippery elm, authors in pop(u)lar, millionaires in plum, old soakers in cherry, pretty women in sugar maple, handsome folks in dogwood, clam-catchers in beech, soldiers in lancewood and hard-hack, dairymaids in butternut, dandies in spruce, fishermen in basswood, poets in laurel, horse-jockies

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in horsechestnut, hatters in fir, shoemakers in their own tree, blacksmiths in ironwood, bookbinders in boards, lovers in tulip tree and cypress, coquettes in witch hazel, travelers in sandalwood, gardeners in rosewood, landscape painters in birds-eye maple, carpenters in plane-tree, misanthropes in crab apple, odd-fellows in the palm tree.

"The following may also be considered appropriate plants for decorating the graves of different craftsmen, professional men, etc. Watchmakers, the four o'clock and thyme; sextons of churches, Canterbury bell; surgeons, boneset; astronomers, nightshade; upholsterers, fringe-tree; drygoodsmen, calico plant; fortune hunters, marigold; spendthrifts, the billberry; scribblers, calamus or jonquils; cooks, pansy or buttercup."

We didn't expect such levity of great-grandfather!

Our grandchildren will have to pay our debts. The least we can do is to set out some trees for them, observes the Jewell (Kan.) Republican.

NEW PLANT PATENTS.

The following plant patents were issued last month, according to Rummler, Rummler & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 598. Chrysanthemum plant. Hugo R. Moenat, Belle Plaine, Ia., assignor to the R. M. Kellogg Co., Three Rivers, Mich. A new and distinct variety of chrysanthemum plant, obtained from crossing the variety Pink Cushion with Korean hybrids; characterized as to novelty by its production of especially large flowers, the nonfading quality of the flowers, even when subjected to intense sunlight; its early-blooming characteristic, its greater hardiness than Korean and cushion chrysanthemums, its long blooming period, its novel color and its free production of large numbers of rhizomes.

No. 599. Rose plant. Charles Mallerin, Varces, France, assignor to the Conners Fyle Co., West Grove, Pa. A new and distinct variety of rose plant, characterized as to novelty by its great vigor of growth, the large size and novel color combination of its blooms giving rise to a multi-colored effect of unusual attractiveness throughout their development from bud to full bloom.

SEEK HARDY PEACH SEEDS.

The fruit specialists at the New York experiment station at Geneva would welcome seeds from hardy peaches which may be fruiting in backyards or in fence corners for use in their attempt to develop harder varieties for New York state. Samples of the fruit in the hard-ripe stage would aid in estimating the possibilities of the strain for breeding purposes, but even the seeds will be acceptable if accompanied by information about the tree and fruit.

"The failure of this year's peach crop is due to a combination of severe winter cold and poor pollinating conditions at the time of bloom," says Prof. Richard Wellington, pomologist at the station in charge

PEACH PITS

Prices 1943 crop Lovell pits from Pacific coast.

	Per bushel
1 to 5 bushels.....	\$3.25
6 to 49 bushels.....	3.15
50 to 99 bushels.....	3.00
100 and up bushels.....	2.75

Best prices. Order from this ad.

About 4500 seeds to a bushel. Sacked in about 100-lb. bags. F.O.B. Pacific coast with freight allowed to Cleveland, Tennessee. Or if orders are received prior to September 10 can allow freight with stopover of car at Tyler, Texas, or Geneva, New York. Samples upon request. Terms cash. There are no natural peach pits in Tennessee this year or any other place that we know of.

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Box 1

Cleveland, Tenn.

BELT'S BETTER GRASSES

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Turf, Lawn, Airfields

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TREE SEEDS

Rosa Canina	Lb. 10lbs. 100lbs.
(Dog Briar).....	\$1.00 \$ 9.00 \$ 80.00
Pear, domestic.....	2.00 18.00 160.00
Quince oblonga.....	2.00 18.00 160.00
Cherry Virginiana.....	1.00 9.00 80.00
Cherry Mahaleb.....	2.00 18.00 160.00
Cherry Maxnard.....	1.50 12.00 100.00

And many other varieties of seed.

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North Dakota and Montana Seeds

Northern-grown Tree, Shrub and Wild Flower seeds. Wholesale crude botanicals.

E. C. MORAN

Stanford, Mont.

of the fruit breeding program. "It is just such years as this," he continues, "that provide an opportunity to select the hardiest peaches for producing still harder and more reliable peaches for the state."

The past season has again demonstrated the hardiness of the old Greensboro variety, says Professor Wellington, but the station fruit breeders are hopeful of obtaining other hardy peaches.

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HOGANSVILLE, GEORGIA

CONNECTICUT MEETING.

Members of the Connecticut Nurserymen's Association held a conference at the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, New Haven, September 2. The meeting was called to order at 10:45 by President Wellington Kennedy, with twenty-two members and ten guests present. They were welcomed by the station director, Dr. William Slate, and by Dr. Horsfall and Dr. Friend.

Dr. Zentmyer, of the station staff, gave a short talk on necrotic canker of maple and suggested that, until more was learned about it and what would control it, the infected portions be cut out.

Max Zappe, of the staff, introduced Val Johnson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who told about the ethylene dichloride treatment of evergreens for the control of Japanese beetle grubs and followed his talk with a demonstration of how to mix the solution and the method of dipping the plants.

At 12:30 the group sat down to luncheon, served in Britton laboratory. Ten more members and guests arrived before luncheon, making a total of forty-two at the tables.

The afternoon session was highlighted by an interesting talk on the present and future of the nursery business as affected by the present world conditions, given by Frank LaBar, president of the American Association of Nurserymen.

Charles Hess spoke briefly on the tax situation in New Jersey. Then the meeting adjourned so that the members could tour the buildings and grounds of the experiment station.

A. C. Bird, Sec'y.

EXAMINE FRUIT TREES IN EIGHTEEN NURSERIES.

For the twenty-third consecutive year, men from the Massachusetts State College have completed the examination for trueness to name of nursery fruit stock in the northeastern part of the country. This year eighteen nurseries located from New England to Michigan and Virginia were examined and misnamed trees correctly named or cut down. The report on a rather large nursery of an examination for the first time reminds one of the old days when we really found misnamed trees. Repeated visits always greatly reduce the number of mixtures, and smaller nurseries may be found completely free of misnamed trees. In some nurseries all salable stock was examined and in some only certain fruits were gone over. Peaches are in a class by themselves. Unlike

other tree fruits, certain varieties are so much alike in the nursery row that they can be identified only with difficulty or not at all. Nevertheless, many misnamed trees are detected. A list of the nurseries examined may be obtained on request from the Department of Pomology, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

J. K. Shaw.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Writing under the title "acting secretary," J. A. Maddox, Oklahoma City, Okla., reports as follows: "Fast progress is being made toward the completion of the organization of the Associated Retail Nurserymen of Oklahoma. We are now in position to have a meeting to form the organization and elect officers. This association is to be composed of only retail nurserymen. The object is to discourage the sale of nursery stock by the wholesale growers to persons other than actual nurserymen. Letters are now out asking the most convenient time for members to hold a meeting."

Clyde Toon has replaced George G. Roles as manager of the Coffeyville Nursery, Coffeyville, Kan. Frank R. Clark is the proprietor.

Ralph Skinner, son of George Skinner, Capitol Nurseries, Topeka, Kan., is in the army air corps, stationed at Independence, Kan.

Bert Taylor, L. R. Taylor & Sons, Topeka, Kan., spent several weeks in Colorado in August and September on business.

Drought continues throughout the

southwest, especially in parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas. Some nurserymen who have the facilities have resorted to irrigation, while others less fortunate report that the dry weather has seriously affected the growth of nursery stock. It is already apparent that these conditions have materially reduced the supply of stock.

According to George W. Kinkead, secretary, the next annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, the fore part of February, 1944. The exact dates will be made known later.

HELP ON TRUCK PARTS.

Truck owners and operators will receive increased help in finding needed repair parts during the coming months through the efforts of the maintenance specialists in the 142 district offices of the Office of Defense Transportation.

In addition to spreading the greatly expanded flow of new parts scheduled for production, the maintenance specialists have access to the lists of interchangeable parts used in many types of trucks and will undertake to locate needed parts through ODT maintenance specialists in other cities, through parts makers and through the cooperation of the War Production Board, as well as through the local channels afforded by the industry-wide membership of local district maintenance advisory committees and subcommittees.

The only complete line of
Rotary tillage equipment
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The important job now is to win the war. Much of our plant facilities are devoted to making needed war equipment. Government regulations will not permit us to make any more Tractortillers, so take care of your Ariens Tractortiller and Ariens Tiller. Get the most out of them. Our service department will show you how.

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**PROTECT
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AGAINST RABBITS**

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rodent repellent

Easily applied, economical, effective.
One application lasts entire season.
**YOUR NURSERYMAN OR SEED
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ATTENTION NURSERYMEN!



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SOAP
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Use 1 part with 25 to 40 parts of water

Ask your nearest seedman, or
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NURSERY SQUARES**

Save time, labor and twine in balling.
Sizes in stock from 12x12 ins. to 40x40
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Pay for themselves. Ideal windbreaks
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Write jobber or direct to us for prices

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CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Charles Fiore Nurseries, Prairie View,
Ill.—Wholesale price list of trees and
shrubs, vines, small fruits and perennials,
30 pages and cover, 4x9 inches.

Stern's Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.—Re-
tail catalogue of espalier fruit trees, orna-
mental and shade trees, small fruits,
shrubs and roses, 24 pages and cover, 6x9
inches.

Tingle Nursery Co., Pittsville, Md.—
Wholesale price list of lining-out and
specimen stock, 48 pages, 3 3/4 x 9 inches.

Bryant's Nurseries, Princeton, Ill.—Pre-
liminary wholesale list covering peonies,
French lilacs and evergreens, 16 pages,
6x9 inches.

Fairview Evergreen Nurseries, Fairview,
Pa.—Fall wholesale list of lining-out and
specimen evergreens, deciduous shrubs,
vines and perennials, 38 pages, 5 3/4 x 8 3/4
inches.

Shoreway Nursery, Glassboro, N. J.—
Fall wholesale catalogue of rock plants and
perennials, 28 pages and cover, 4x9 inches.

Empire Nursery & Orchard, Baileytown,
Ala.—Wholesale price list of nut trees,
shade trees and evergreens, grape vines,
flowering shrubs and roses, 4-page leaflet,
3 1/2 x 6 inches.

Holm & Olson, St. Paul, Minn.—Fall
retail catalogue of bulbs, hardy perennials,
shrubs and evergreens, illustrated, 16
pages and cover, 7 3/4 x 10 1/2 inches.

Weller Nurseries Co., Inc., Holland,
Mich.—Wholesale list of specimen ever-
greens for landscape work, 8 pages, 6x9
inches. Separate trade list of herbaceous
perennials, rock and alpine plants, 16
pages, 6x9 inches.

Wayside Gardens Co., Mentor, O.—
Wholesale catalogue of hardy plants and
vines, shrubs, herbs, roses and seeds, nu-
merous illustrations, 64 pages and cover,
8 x 10 1/2 inches.

Doty & Doerner, Inc., Portland, Ore.—
Wholesale price list of deciduous trees
and shrubs, evergreens, dwarf and espalier
fruit trees, small fruits and perennials, 48
pages and cover, 4x9 inches.

N. A. Hallauer, Webster, N. Y.—
Wholesale price list of hardy herbaceous
plants and bulbs, 6-page folder, 3 3/4 x 8 1/2
inches.

Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa.—Re-
tail catalogue of roses, illustrated in color,
24 pages, 6 1/2 x 9 3/4 inches.

Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Shen-
andoah, Ia.—Fall retail catalogue of
nursery stock, bulbs, roses and perennials,
12 pages, 9 1/2 x 13 1/4 inches.

Lake's Shenandoah Nursery, Shenan-
doah, Ia.—Fall wholesale trade list of gen-
eral nursery stock, roses, perennials and
spring bulbs, 68 pages and cover, 6x9
inches.

Portland Wholesale Nursery Co., Port-
land, Ore.—Wholesale price list of nut
trees, espalier and dwarf fruit trees, small
fruits, shade and flowering trees, ever-
greens and roses, 32 pages and cover,
5 1/2 x 9 inches.

DREER TO REORGANIZE.

Raymond R. Walsh and Norman
Klauder, trustees, have filed a plan
for the reorganization of Henry A.
Dreer, Inc., Philadelphia, with the
United States District court. A
hearing on the plan will be held
September 27.

SHADE TREES

◆ Insects and worms —
destroyed vegetation
—reduced leaf area—
stunted growth—these are
some of the problems of
the shade tree grower.
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We will deliver in truckload lots of 200 trees up to 350 miles at \$1.35 each. Will start moving plants September 15.

Irish Juniper	3 to 4 ft.
Andorra Juniper	24 to 36 ins.
Pätzner Juniper	24 to 30 ins.
Savin Juniper	24 to 30 ins.
Von Ehron Juniper	24 to 36 ins.
Chinese Juniper	4 to 5 ft.
English Juniper	4 to 5 ft.
Polish Juniper	24 to 30 ins.
Scopolium Seedling	4 to 5 ft.
Mugho Pine	18 to 24 ins.
Scotch Pine	4 to 5 ft.
Norway Spruce	2½ to 3 ft.
Baker Arborvitae	3 to 4 ft.
Pyramidal Arborvitae	3 to 4 ft.
Berkmans Arborvitae	18 to 20 ins.

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We offer exceptionally fine stock, well developed, good color, excellent roots. Grown in clay loam, they ball well. Sizes 3 to 7 feet. To be taken by truck—no shipping.

Also have Vase Elm, Rubra Oak and Tulip Poplar, 4 to 6 feet, Deciduous stock. Would like purchaser to dig.

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Mail: 35 Marvin Ave.
Nursery 1½ miles west of Gheent, off Route 21.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS.
Excellent stock for October shipment with J. B. certificate in carload lots.

Taxus Cuspidata, 15 ins. to 8 ft.
Taxus Cuspidata Capitata, 7 to 12 ft.
Taxus Media Hicksi, 1½ to 3 ft.
Taxus Nana (brevifolia), 1 to 2½ ft., and many other items. Ask for prices.
BULK'S NURSERIES, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

FRUITS

Asparagus, 3-yr. Plum, Cherry, Pear and Peach trees, 3 or 4-yr. Dewberries, Raspberries, Blackberries and Boysenberries, 2-yr. Strawberries.
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HARDY PLANTS

PHLOX.

STRONG 2-YR.-OLD FIELD-GROWN.
\$1.50 per dozen of one kind.
\$10.00 per 100 of one kind.

B. COMTE. Best dark red.
BORDER GEM. Velvety violet-purple.
BRIDESMAID. White with red eye.
COLONIAL. Lovely soft lavender.
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FLANCEE. Superb snow white.
FRAU ANTON BUCHNER. Marvelous white.
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HARVEST FIRE. Salmon-orange. Huge flowers.
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10 EACH—17 VARIETIES—\$15.00.
Cash with order, please.

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STRONG FIELD-GROWN PLANTS.
SPECIAL THIS MONTH.

CEDAR HILL. Best soft pink, huge flowers.
EDNA PERRY. Superb bright pink. Very large.
JEANNIE MAWSON. Bright geranium-pink.
SCARLET KING. Huge bright scarlet.
WHIRLWIND. Unique tangerine-orange. Flowers of huge size.

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No. 1 tubers, \$10.00 per 100; \$80.00 per 1000
CORLISS BROS., INC., NURSERIES,
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Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties.
Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

HARDY PLANTS.

EXTRA STRONG—2-YR. FIELD-GROWN.
\$6.00 per 100—\$50.00 per 1000.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. Red star, yellow cup.
AQUILEGIA COERULEA. Blue star, white cup.
AQUILEGIA ROSE QUEEN. Brilliant red.
SHASTA DAISY CLARA CURTIS, pink.
SHASTA DAISY WHITE SWAN, double.
DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA.
DELPHINIUM BELLAMOSUM.
HARDY SWEET PEA (Lathyrus). Red, White, Pink.
HEUCHERA ROSAMONDI. Brilliant red.
RUBRICKIA PURPUREA. Rose-pink.
SALVIA AZUREA. Blue sage, lovely.
STOKESIA BLUE MOON. Large flowers.
VERONICA SPICATA. Select blue.
SIBERIAN IRIS. 10 choice varieties.
IRIS KAEMPFERII. Mixed colors.

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LYCORIS SQUAMIGERA.

(Hardy Amaryllis.)
Large-flowering side bulbs.
\$5.00 per doz. \$40.00 per 100.
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IRISES. One each of 100 varieties labeled, including Naronda, Rosy Wings, Beowulf, Indian Hills, Golden Hind and many other new and choice varieties all for \$7.50. 100 Grape Hyacinths blooming size for \$2.00. Lupine seed (Russell's), 75c per oz. \$10.00 per lb.

SMITH GARDENS, Clarkston, Wash.

TIGRIDIAS.

Large 1-inch bulbs. Choice varieties.
Assorted colors, \$4.00 per 100.
Cash with order, please.

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MINNESOTA GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS.
Boreas, Duluth, Harmony, Moonglow, Redwing, Welcome, Chippewa, Purple Star, Red Gold, Sun Red. Clumps, 30c each, Cash.

FERRIS BROS., R. B. 6, St. Paul 9, Minn.
Peony Surplus, strong 3 to 5-eye divisions:
Festiva Maxima, Edulis Superba, Alexandre Dumas, Fragrans, Karl Rosenfeld, Mme. Ducler. Write for prices. E. F. Kraft, Armstrong Nursery, 653 Division St., Evansville, Ind.

PACHYSANDRA
2½-lb. pots, \$80.00 per 1000.

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EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS Per 100
Abies Balsamea, 4 to 8 ins. \$1.50
Pseudotsuga Taxifolia (Douglas Fir),
4 to 8 ins. 1.00
Juniperus Scopulorum, 18 to 24 ins. 10.00
Larix Americana, 12 to 16 ins. 5.00
Larix Sibirica, 8 to 8 ins. 3.00
Pinus Ponderosa, 4 to 10 ins. 1.00
Pinus Sylvestris, 4 to 8 ins. 1.00
Pinus Sylvestris, 8 to 16 ins. 2.50
Picea Engelmanni, 3 to 5 ins. 1.50
Picea Pungens, 3 to 5 ins. 1.50
Thuja Occidentalis, 3 to 5 ins. 1.00
Picea Excelsa, 4 to 8 ins. 1.50
Packed Free. Trade List on Request.
C. WILSON'S NURSERY, Pembine, Wis.

PIERIS JAPONICA, 8 to 12 ins., 25c; 12 to 15 ins., 50c; 15 to 18 ins., 75c; 18 to 24 ins., \$1.00.
Leucothea Cat., 15 to 18 ins., 75c; 18 to 24 ins., \$1.00.
Enkianthus Camp., 18 to 24 ins., \$1.00;
40 acres choice Landscape Material.

ALANWOLD NURSERY,

Neshaminy, Bucks Co., Pa.

Hemlock transplants, strong rooted. Write for prices. Twin Cedar Nursery, Williamsburg, Mass.

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NEMATODE-RESISTANT PEACH SEED.

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Shaili and Yunnan 55885 and 55886. Harvesting now completed and orders being filled.

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P. O. Box 800, Tracy, Cal.

SHRUBS AND TREES

Early-bearing bred-up budded and grafted paperbark Pecan trees, Peach, Pears, Figs, Grapes, Plums, Apples, Strawberries, Youngberries, Boysenberries. New Crop Pecan Nuts. Catalogue free.
BASS PECAN CO., Lumberton, Mississippi.

BOXWOODS

May be successfully transplanted through the fall.
BUXUS sempervirens (standard Boxwood), transplanted, puddled roots:

	Per 100	Per 1000
4-yr., 6 to 8 ins.	\$10.00	\$90.00
5-yr., 8 to 10 ins.	16.00	150.00
6-yr., 10 to 12 ins.	25.00	225.00
7-yr., 12 to 15 ins.	45.00	450.00
15 to 18-in. Specimens—Balled and Burlapped:	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 ins., Balled and Burlapped Specimens:	Per 10	Per 100
	\$15.00	\$125.00

Suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood): Per 100 Per 1000
4-yr., 4 to 6 ins. \$12.00 \$100.00
5-yr., 6 to 8 ins. 20.00
15 to 18 ins. B&B, Specimen Suffruticosa plants each, \$2.75; per 10, \$25.00.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.,
Waynesboro, Va.

LILACS

Our collection contains 90 per cent of the list published by the Association of Botanical Gardens as "the very finest."

1-yr.-old	\$0.25
1½ to 2 ft.	.50
2 to 3 ft.	.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.75

BAGATELLE NURSERY.

Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

CRAFT'S ROSE ACRES.
We can supply a large variety of quality graded rose bushes. Also row run. All salable bushes. Grades about equal. No culls. At very reasonable prices. Attractive prices on root wrap.

CRAFT'S ROSE ACRES,

Route 3, Box 243,
Tyler, Texas.

Peach pits, \$2.50 per bu. Peach trees, leading varieties, \$8.00 per 100; \$75.00 per 1000. Plum, Apricot, \$10.00 per 100; \$85.00 per 1000. Concord Grape, 2-yr., \$7.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 1000. Lining-out Water Oaks, \$25.00 per 1000. Black Walnut trees, \$15.00 per 100.
Riverdale Nurseries, Riverdale, Ga.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS

12 to 15 ins. \$1.00 2 to 2½ ft. \$2.75
15 to 18 ins. 1.50 2½ to 3 ft. 3.75
18 to 24 ins. 2.00 3 to 3½ ft. 5.00
and larger.

BAGATELLE NURSERY.

Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

DOGWOOD Plant Flowering, 3 to 4 ft. B&B, \$16.00 per 10; \$150.00 per 100; 4 to 5 ft. at \$20.00 per 10, \$180.00 per 100. Less 20% dug without B&B.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES INC.,

Waynesboro, Va.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. A fine block of 500, 5 to 6 and 6 to 7 ft. Given space. Nursery-grown.

C. A. MAUZY & SON, Columbus, Ind.

MAGNOLIA Soulangeana Purpurea, 3 to 4 ft., heavy specimen plants, B&B, each \$3.00; per 10, \$25.00. 4 to 5 ft. each \$4.00; per 10, \$37.50.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Va.

WANTED

WANTED.

To hear from collectors, seedsmen, dealers, and nurserymen dealing in seeds or plants, trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, from Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Dakotas and the West coast. Mail your wholesale plant and seed list at once. We buy in quantity.

H. W. FORREST,

Midland Gardens,

225 29th St., Ashland, Ky.

WANTED.

An Onarga digger complete, or blade only.

WEDGE NURSERY,

Albert Lea, Minn.

SUPPLIES

GIBRALTAR Frost Covers pay for themselves. Most economical, long lasting, also ideal for wind-breaks. 6½ ft. wide, price, 50 ft., \$13.75; 100 ft., \$26.00; 150 ft., \$39.00. NEW AMSTERDAM CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

COTTONETTE Squares are best for balling. Saves time and twine. All sizes in stock. Write for prices. NEW AMSTERDAM CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

LEAF MOLD, GOOD QUALITY.

\$1.25 per 2-bu. bag, \$16.50 per ton, sacked. Car, \$13.50 per ton, loose. F.O.B. Stover, Mo.
R. BLACKMAN, STOVER, MO.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Beautiful 80-acre nursery farm home. Fine modern buildings, like new. A-No. 1 soil. Large complete stock. On highway near town. Established by owners nearly 40 years. Ask particulars.
R. E. Farrand, Sumner, Ia.

THE POSTWAR OUTLOOK.

(Continued from page 2.)

highly important to the government as well. At the conclusion of the war, even if it is moderately soon, the national debt of this country will be in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000,000, and the federal government will require about \$6,000,000,000 annually to pay the interest on that debt. For the ordinary operations of government, aside from any war expenditures or items relating to war, the federal government will need approximately \$9,000,000,000 a year at the minimum. Consequently, estimates have been made that after the war, if no other bonds are sold than those necessary to refund the outstanding issues as they come due, the government will find it necessary to collect federal taxes upwards of \$15,000,000,000 and perhaps nearer \$20,000,000,000. The point of this figure is seen in the statement in a financial publication recently, "It is pretty well established that the extreme to which taxes or similar public financing can go without serious damage to civilian initiative or morale is in the neighborhood of twenty-five per cent of national income or perhaps a very few per cent more in wealthier nations."

Hence it is apparent that the tax program of the country would be seriously endangered if the national income should fall to a figure much below \$100,000,000,000, which was an extraordinarily high level up until wartime. Not only will the government as well as private industry find it important, therefore, to plan for postwar production in an effort to maintain national income at a high figure, but it will become almost imperative that such income be not allowed to fall below that figure. To prevent it the government may permit a mild amount of inflation to take place.

This sort of inflation is not that which we associate with the printing-press currency and eventual bankruptcy of the nations of Europe. It means that the spiral of prices goes higher, so that after a time the dollar bill in wages purchasing a dollar bill's worth of merchandise is no more than the equivalent of what fifty cents' worth of wages bought for fifty cents' worth of merchandise at a lower level. We have had a moderate amount of such inflation—although we must give credit to the OPA and other federal agencies for successfully preventing runaway prices, no matter how much we may criticize their methods.

NOTICE!

On Wood Plant Bands!

It is imperative that orders be placed NOW for Wood Plant Bands you will need next January, February or March. The reason: Next winter, when demand is strongest, it will be difficult or impossible to procure and dry the logs used in making these bands. Be sure of having the EXACT sizes needed for evergreens, roses, perennials and other nursery stock.

"Easi-Off"



Saves time and labor. Bands are removed without cutting; therefore, the dirt ball and roots are not disturbed. . . .

WOOD PLANT BANDS

CAT.	Size in inches	Weight per 1000	Per 1000
No. M-310—1 1/4 x 1 1/2 x 2 1/4		12 lbs.	\$2.95
No. M-320—2 x 2 x 2 1/4		15 lbs.	3.30
No. M-340—2 1/4 x 2 1/4 x 3		20 lbs.	3.75
No. M-350—3 x 3 x 3		21 lbs.	4.10
No. M-360—3 x 3 x 4		32 lbs.	4.75
No. M-391—4 x 4 x 4		40 lbs.	5.60

Packed 1000 to the carton.
We do not break the cartons.

LIGHT WOOD FLATS

For handling and shipping our 1 1/4-inch and 2-inch sizes of Plant Bands. Per 100
M-370; holds twelve 1 1/4-inch Bands. \$2.75
M-390; holds twelve 2-inch Bands. \$3.30

AMERICAN FLORIST SUPPLY CO. 1335 W. Randolph St., CHICAGO 7, ILL.

WANT ADS

Help and Situation Wanted and For Sale advertisements.
\$2.25 per inch, each insertion.

FOR SALE

NOW OR AFTER THE WAR
ACTIVE NURSERY AND LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Land, stock, equipment, trucks, 5 buildings, approximately 5000 sq. ft. of floor space, all in good condition; free and clear of encumbrances; ample cash reserve; low overhead; low taxes; 10 to 50 or more acres partly planted to specimen trees and evergreens; 50 miles from New York City, Morris County, in best country residence area; well known; with 20 years of good standing with local market; 20 years in same location without a single yearly deficit; owner will stay with the business if desired. Price six times yearly earnings.

GEORGE JENNINGS' NURSERIES,
Ralston, N. J.

HELP WANTED

Nursery foreman. To have complete charge of one of our branch nurseries where we are growing evergreens, shade trees, etc.

TOWSON NURSERIES, INC.,
Towson, Md.
near Baltimore

So it seems apparent that whether or not industrial activity is maintained at the high level that some anticipate after the close of the war, the current high prices of wages and merchandise will in all probability continue for one reason or the other.

FOR SALE

Nursery and landscape business in growing city in Colorado. First-class clientele. Never in the red in the last twenty-five years. Wide range of salable Evergreens, Shrubs and Perennials. Excellent opportunity for couple with growing family.
Address No. 270, American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE

Nursery, 10 acres, located on highway near Chicago; easy reach of North Shore suburbs; house with modern improvements and 2-car garage on grounds; choice selection of evergreens; well stocked with other varieties of trees and shrubs; beautiful landscaped approach; good clientele; sale due to death of owner.
PORTER'S NURSERY
Palmington Rd. near Walter Northbrook, Ill.

BOOKS

for Nurserymen

Book A. Illustrates in full color 235 standard nursery items, brief description, substantially bound. Price in small lots, 75c each.

Descriptive Nursery Catalogue

Nicely illustrated, 48 pages and cover. 18c each in small lots.

Correct Planting Methods

A pocket-size 48-page booklet. Very complete but concise information, well illustrated. Helpful in preventing claims for dead stock that cost nurserymen money. Sample, 10c. Write for discounts on quantities.

Will send sample copy of each of the above on receipt of \$1.00. Cash with order.

Made to Order

Catalogues, Folders, etc., with illustrations in full color or one color. Thousands of engravings available. Send your specifications or samples for estimate and suggestions.

A. B. MORSE COMPANY
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

WOOD LABELS

For Nurserymen

**DAYTON
FRUIT TREE LABEL
CO.**

Ray and Kiser Sts. DAYTON, O.

Ship in CANVAS

Canvas bags—once you've used them—will get your preference over ordinary shipping materials. Canvas gives better protection to roots, looks neater, wears better. And Dandux Canvas costs no more in the long run. Dandux Canvas is serving leading nurserymen in many ways. Make our nearest office your canvas consultation headquarters.

C. R. DANIELS, INC.

Manufacturers of Everything of Canvas

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	LOS ANGELES
Boston	Cleveland	Newark
Buffalo	Detroit	Philadelphia
Cincinnati	Dallas	Pittsburgh

Offices in Other Principal Cities

Write for FREE Catalog!



Nursery Spades, Knives and Pruning Shears, Budding and Grafting Supplies, Tree Surgery and Lawn Equipment.

96 page catalogue free—write.

A. M. LEONARD & SON
Piquette, Ohio

Unskilled or day labor may, and probably will, be cheaper according to the labor market. But skilled labor will remain high in price, because union scales, as you know, rarely if ever show a reduction. Rather do they continue to climb in peace years, even though more slowly than in war times.

Some nurserymen may ask if customers after the war will pay considerably higher prices when they can recall for how much less they purchased similar items before. Is it necessary to sell them the same old cheap items? For a long time we have heard from various sources about better types of plants, about newer varieties that should supersede the old, about forms that will fit in better in planting design. It is not necessary in all such cases to employ rare plants or those difficult to propagate. There are numerous good plants which are listed in catalogues at higher prices than the old common items. Why not place the emphasis on them, just as the radio manufacturer will place the emphasis on frequency modulation and television, and as the automobile manufacturers will place the emphasis on cars without gearshifts but with more power? Slow-growing evergreens, dwarf plants and fastigiate trees are but suggestions as to fields to be developed whereby the nurseryman can obtain a better price for his products, and at the same time give the customer much better value for his money.

So, in summarizing the outlook for the postwar period, it appears that there will be a larger market for nursery stock than in the past, that the public will have tremendous quantities of money with which to pay for it, that the price level will be high enough for nurserymen to undertake production on the basis of current labor costs and that there is every reason to believe that the public will pay good prices for nursery stock of the right kinds. The remaining question is whether the individual nurseryman has the labor now, or can obtain the labor the coming season, to plant in order to share adequately in the postwar market that is ahead. That rests with his local conditions and his own ingenuity.

BECAUSE of his health and the labor shortage, Fred Hodges has closed his city yard at 201 Barrett Place, San Antonio, Tex., and now just operates the Fred Hodges Nursery at Poteet, Tex. He was given a medical discharge from the army air force recently.



Carpenter will meet your needs. Jute twine available on Agricultural Certification. Other tie materials on hand.

CARPENTER Nursery Twine

Means Dependability of Nurserymen's Twine Headquarters.



Write for details and prices on Nursery Twines.

GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.

LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN

**THE
BENJAMIN CHASE
COMPANY**
DERRY, N. H.

RAFFIA and RUBBER BUDDING STRIPS

FOR BUDDING and TYING

We can offer for immediate shipment CONGO RAFFIA and GOODRICH RUBBER STRIPS.

Send for Prices.

Thomas B. Meehan Co.
Dresher, Pa.

GENUINE MOSS PEAT

Hydraulic pressed bales and smaller resale packages. Sphagnum Moss, Cultivated Peat Humus.

Shipped from Northern plant at Floodwood, Minn., and Hanlontown, Iowa. Annual capacity 1,000 carloads.

Now booking for present and future deliveries.

Write or wire for quotations.

Colby Pioneer Peat Co., Inc.
Hanlontown, Iowa

7 things you should do to keep prices down!

If prices soar, this war will last longer, and we could all go broke when it's over. Uncle Sam is fighting hard to keep prices *down*. But he can't do it alone. It's up to *you* to battle against any and every rising price! To help win the war and keep it from being a hollow victory afterward—you must *keep prices down*. And here's how you can do it:



2. PAY NO MORE THAN CEILING PRICES

If you do pay more, you're party to a black market that boosts prices. And if prices go up through the ceiling, your money will be worth less. Buy rationed goods only with stamps.



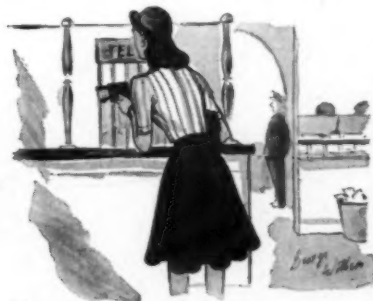
5. DON'T ASK MORE MONEY

in wages, or in prices for goods you have to sell. That puts prices up for the things all of us buy. We're all in this war together—business men, farmers and workers. Increases come out of everybody's pocket—including yours.



3. SUPPORT HIGHER TAXES

It's easier and cheaper to pay for the war as you go. And it's better to pay big taxes *now*—while you have the extra money to do it. Every dollar put into taxes means a dollar less to bid for scarce goods and boost prices.



6. SAVE FOR THE FUTURE

Money in the savings bank will come in handy for emergencies. And money in life insurance protects your family, protects you in old age. See that you're ready to meet any situation.



1. BUY ONLY WHAT YOU NEED

Don't buy a *thing* unless you *cannot* get along without it. Spending can't create more goods. It makes them scarce and prices go up. So make everything you own last longer. "Use it up, wear it out, make it do, or do without."



4. PAY OFF OLD DEBTS

Paid-off debts make you independent now . . . and make your position a whale of a lot safer against the day you may be earning less. So pay off every cent you owe—and avoid making new debts as you'd avoid healing Hitler!



7. BUY WAR BONDS

and hold them. Buy as many as you can. Then cut corners to buy more. Bonds put money to work fighting the war instead of letting it shove up prices. They mean safety for you tomorrow. And they'll help keep prices down today.

KEEP PRICES DOWN . . .

Use it up . . . Wear it out . . .

Make it do . . . Or do without.

Hill's Evergreens

List of Selected Items for Lining Out

We are now booking orders for delivery this coming fall and spring.

	Each Per			Each Per	
	100	1000		100	1000
Blue Columnar Chinese Juniper Grafts	\$0.325	\$0.30	Norway Spruce 12 to 15 ins. xx	\$0.16	\$0.14
Blue Columnar Chinese Juniper 12 to 18 ins. xx	.50		Norway Spruce 18 to 24 ins. xx	.24	.22
Keteleer Juniper Grafts	.325	.30	Nest Spruce 4 to 6 ins. x	.12	.10
Keteleer Juniper 12 to 18 ins. xx	.55	.50	White Spruce 10 to 12 ins. xx	.17	.15
Keteleer Juniper 18 to 24 ins. xx	.65	.60	White Spruce 12 to 18 ins. xx	.22	.20
Pfitzer Juniper 6 to 8 ins. x	.12	.10	Dwarf Alberta Spruce 3 to 4 ins. xx	.14	.12
Pfitzer Juniper 10 to 12 ins. xx	.20	.175	Black Hill Spruce 10 to 12 ins. xx	.12	.10
Pfitzer Juniper 12 to 15 ins. xx	.275	.25	Black Hill Spruce 12 to 15 ins. xx	.16	.14
Pfitzer Juniper 15 to 18 ins. xx	.325	.30	Colorado Blue Spruce 6 to 8 ins. x	.09	.08
Blue Sargent Juniper 12 to 15 ins. xx	.60		Limber Pine 4 to 6 ins. x	.11	.10
Green Sargent Juniper 10 to 12 ins. xx	.50		Mugho Pine 4 to 6 ins. xx	.16	.14
Spiny Greek Juniper 4 to 6 ins. x	.11	.10	Mugho Pine 6 to 8 ins. xx	.18	.16
Spiny Greek Juniper 8 to 10 ins. xx	.20	.175	Austrian Pine 12 to 18 ins. xx	.25	.23
Andorra Juniper 10 to 12 ins. xx	.20	.18	White Pine 6 to 8 ins. x	.06	.05
Japanese Juniper 12 to 15 ins. xx	.60	.50	Scotch Pine 12 to 18 ins. xx	.22	.20
Savin Juniper 12 to 15 ins. xx	.40		Douglas Fir 8 to 10 ins. xx	.16	.14
Chandler's Silver Juniper Grafts	.325	.30	Douglas Fir 10 to 12 ins. xx	.18	.16
Silver Glow Juniper 12 to 18 ins. xx	.50		Douglas Fir 12 to 15 ins. xx	.20	.18
Meyer Juniper 10 to 12 ins. xx	.60		Douglas Fir 15 to 18 ins. xx	.22	.20
Hillbush Juniper, dark green 12 to 15 ins. xx	.60	.55	Upright Japanese Yew 6 to 8 ins. x	.16	.14
Redcedar 10 to 12 ins. x	.12	.10	Upright Japanese Yew 8 to 10 ins. xx	.22	.20
Redcedar 12 to 15 ins. x	.14	.12	Spreading Japanese Yew 8 to 10 ins. xx	.22	.20
Burk Juniper Grafts	.325	.30	Spreading Japanese Yew 10 to 12 ins. xx	.24	.22
Burk Juniper 18 to 24 ins. xx	.60	.55	Spreading Japanese Yew 12 to 15 ins. xx	.26	.24
Canaert Juniper Grafts	.325	.30	Brown's Yew 6 to 8 ins. xx	.22	.20
Canaert Juniper 12 to 18 ins. xx	.60	.55	Brown's Yew 8 to 10 ins. xx	.24	.22
Canaert Juniper 18 to 24 ins. xx	.65	.60	Hatfield Yew 6 to 8 ins. xx	.22	.20
Hillspire Juniper Grafts	.325	.30	Hill Pyramidal Yew 6 to 8 ins. xx	.22	.20
Hillspire Juniper 18 to 24 ins. xx	.65	.60	Media No. 1 8 to 10 ins. xx	.22	.20
Silver Juniper Grafts	.325	.30	Hick's Yew 8 to 10 ins. x	.12	.10
Silver Juniper 18 to 24 ins. xx	.65	.60	Hick's Yew 6 to 8 ins. xx	.16	.14
Dundee Juniper Grafts	.325	.30	Hick's Yew 8 to 10 ins. xx	.18	.16
Dundee Juniper 12 to 18 ins. xx	.60	.55	Hick's Yew 15 to 18 ins. xx	.40	.35
Dundee Juniper 18 to 24 ins. xx	.65	.60	American Arborvitae 18 to 24 ins. xx	.325	.30
Nevins Blue Juniper 18 to 24 ins. xx	.55		Pyramidal Arborvitae 10 to 12 ins. xx	.16	.14
Hill Pyramidal Juniper 15 to 18 ins. xx	.50		Pyramidal Arborvitae 12 to 18 ins. xx	.35	.30
Pachysandra terminalis 6 to 8 ins. x	.05	.04	Pyramidal Arborvitae 18 to 24 ins. xx	.45	.40
Norway Spruce 8 to 10 ins. x	.10	.09	Hemlock 6 to 8 ins. x	.09	.08
Norway Spruce 10 to 12 ins. xx	.14	.12	Hemlock 10 to 12 ins. xx	.24	.22
			Hemlock 12 to 18 ins. xx	.27	.25

Each x indicates one transplanting. 50 of same variety and size at 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate. The above are a few selected items from our new wholesale catalog ready for mailing early in September.

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY

Evergreen Specialists

Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS